EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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JANUARY, 1935

The Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

Announce . . .

A new U. S. Tempered Rubber Tire, selling for less than the famous U. S. Royal Cord, yet guaranteed to give the same wear, safety and service. We feel it's the most outstanding tire value we have ever offered, so we invite you to inspect this new tire before buying for your spring requirements.

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12 JANUARY, 1935 NUMBER 1

The Story of the Pony Express

The supreme achievement of man and his faithful friend, the horse, exemplified by the history of the Pony Express, presents a marvelous and inspiring tribute to the organizing genius and courage of the men who made the West. The Pony Express blazed the way for the Pacific Railway and made a distinct contribution to the work of keeping California and the Southwest in the Union. Its story is a true saga of the West.

THE Pony Express did not have its origin in the western part of the United States. Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, relates that Genghis Khan, ruler of Tartary, had a similar courier service more than seven hundred years ago. This monarch's relay stations were about twenty-five miles apart, and his Tartar horsemen at times rode three hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

In the fall of 1854, United States Senator William Gwin of California, started from San Francisco for Washington, D. C., riding horseback. His route took him through Salt Lake and South Pass, and for a portion of the way he rode with Mr. B. F. Ficklin, then General Superintendent for the great stage and freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Ficklin was an ambitious and loyal employe, and he had for long thought of a faster transit service between the Missouri River and the Coast. Ficklin discussed his scheme with Senator Gwin, who was then a loyal supporter of the Union. Of this, we will say more anon. The Senator seized on Ficklin's idea and in January, 1855, he introduced a bill proposing weekly letter service between St. Louis and San Francisco. This bill, however, "died in committee".

In the winter of 1859-60, Mr. William Russell, senior member of the stage and freighting firm, met Senator Gwin in Washington, and Gwin urged on Russell the need of better mail communication should war occur. In 1858, President Lincoln, sensing strife, had delivered his famous "House Divided" speech, and in the spring of 1860, war clouds hovered darkly overhead. Lincoln feared that the Pacific West, if left isolated by lack of communication across the strip then known as the "Great American Desert," would fall into the hands of those who were for dividing the Union, and so Gwin's suggestion was received by Russell with fervor. Russell saw a government contract with a monopoly of carrying the mails, the dual task of keeping the central route open during the winter, and shortening the time schedule of the Panama mail route, however giving him deep concern.

Russell hurried to Leavenworth, submitting his plans to his partners, Majors and Waddell, who, however, received the suggested enterprise without enthusiasm. The partners saw only responsibility without profit, and then Russell told them that he had committed the firm to acceptance through Senator Gwin. The West was developed by strong men, men whose methods were at times ruthless; frequently without much to recommend them, except that they, when their word was once given, went through. Russell, Majors and Waddell were of this type, and when Russell said his word was out, the other two set out to maintain the firm's obligation, though taken by but one of the three.

Early in 1860, the "Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express" was formed under a charter granted by the Territory of Kansas. The new company absorbed other competing stage companies, and Russell set to work to organize the Pony Express. The route was laid out between St. Joseph, Missouri and San Francisco. The line ran through Kansas to Kennekuk, thence northwest until the valley of the Little Blue River was reached, thence on to the Platte River, the valley of which was followed to Fort Kearney. This route had been traversed by the Mormons in their journey to Utah in 1847, by many of the California gold seekers in 1848-49, and by General Albert Sidney Johnston

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who marched his army west from Fort Leavenworth to suppress the "Mormon War" of 1857-58. General Johnston later died at Shiloh in command of a Confederate army, his death at sunset, coupled with the indecision of his successor, General Beauregard, alone saving General U. S. Grant from inglorious defeat.

Leaving the Platte, the route ran on to Julesburg, up Lodge Pole Creek to "Thirty Mile Ridge" and on through Scottsbluff to Fort Laramie. Swinging southward, the route passed Point of Rocks and Rock Springs, both in Bitter Creek Valley, on to Fort Bridger, Salt Lake City, across the Humboldt River in Nevada to Carson City, and to Placerville, California, and thence to Folsom and Sacramento. Here the mail was taken by fast steamer to San Francisco.

Before outlining the type of the character of man who ran the Pony Express, we will touch on the horses which furnished the motive power, the forerunner of the locomotive and the airplane of today. Perhaps the name "Pony Express" was chosen for its intriguing character. Only a few California cayuses or mustang ponies were used. The West long ago learned to respect the tough, wiry little animals which came down from the Arabian stock which Cortez brought to New Spain from the mother country. Many thoroughbred horses were purchased in Iowa, the average cost $200 each. The average height was fourteen hands, weight below nine hundred pounds. Men of light weight were chosen for riders, and the average weight of saddle, bridle and saddle bags, was thirteen pounds. The saddle bag was used for carrying mail and was called a *mochila*. It had four pockets, called *cantinas*, two on each side, one pair in front of, the other pair behind the rider's legs. Three *cantinas* were locked, to be opened only at Forts Kearney, Laramie, Bridger, Churchill—and at Salt Lake City, where army officers held the keys. The fourth *cantina* was for local mail, which was opened by local station keepers. The letters were wrapped in oiled silk to protect them from moisture, rain, from fording streams, or perspiring animals. Twenty pounds of mail was the limit, the average weight carried fifteen. The postal charges were at first $5.00 for each half-ounce, later reduced to $1.00. A special government envelope, costing ten cents, was required, and special tissue paper was used for letter writing. As a boy, I recall that my father received a few letters written on tissue paper, both sides used and each page written upon, both across, and up and down. High African and Indian postage rates were the incentive for lightness and brevity in that day. When fully equipped, the Pony Express line comprised 190 stations, about 420 horses, 400 station men, and 80 riders.

Who were these men? Many of the men employed were less than saintly. Judged by the standards set by the railroads and airplane management of today, they would not always pass. Many were rough, others plain bad, but in loyalty to trust and blind devotion to duty, they ranked high. The Pony Express passed out after sixteen months, giving way to the telegraph, but during that eventful period, these eighty men, one-half of whom were on duty all the time, day and night, rode 650,000 miles. Their average riding speed was twelve miles an hour. They fought the bitter winter weather of the western plains and mountains, they struggled through drifting snow of fearful depth, riding their lonely way over trails invisible at night and in storms, the wily and savage Indian forever menacing their path.

The riders were young men seldom weighing over one hundred and twenty-five pounds, courage and adaptability the predominant requisites. Only one rider was killed outright on duty, a few more mortally wounded. The rider who was killed was surrounded by savages on the Platte River. He was shot dead, but his pony came in with the mail intact, which was forwarded on to its destination. Many station men and riders were killed while off duty, and that but one rider was ever taken on duty, was due to the type of horses they rode, which could invariably outrun the inferior Indian pony. The riders dressed as they chose, a buckskin shirt, with trousers tucked into high boots, a slouch hat or cap usually worn. At first, a Spencer carbine was strapped to the rider's back, and a sheath knife was carried at his side. In his holsters he carried a pair of Colt's revolvers. Later the carbine was dispensed with, and the rules required that the rider depend upon the speed of his mount rather than his firearms.

Every rider and station man was required to take the following oath:

> "I, ... do, hereby swear, before the Great and Living God, that during my engagement, and while I am an employe of Russell, Majors & Waddell, I will, under no circumstances, use profane language; that I will drink no intoxicating liquors; that I will not quarrel or fight with any other employe of the firm, and that in every respect I will conduct myself honestly, be faithful to my duties, and so direct all my acts as to win the confidence of my employers. So help me God."

The salaries paid ranged from $50 per month for station men, to $150 to $200 for riders. Only a partial list of the men who rode the Pony Express is now available. Those were:

Melville Baughn	Let Huntington
Jim Beatley	"Irish Tom"
"Boston"	William James
William Boulton	Will D. Jenkins

James W. Brink
John Burnett
Jimmy Bucklin
William Carr
William Carrigan
Bill Cates
Jimmy Clark
Charles Cliff
William F. Cody
Major Egan
J. K. Ellis
H. J. Faust
John Fisher
Johnnie Frey
Jim Gentry
Jim Gilson
Sam Hamilton
Robert Haslam
Hogan (first name missing)
Jay G. Kelley
Jack Keetley
"Little Yank"
Bob Martin
J. G. McCall
James McDonald
Jim McNaughton
Jim Moore
Josh Perkins
Theodore Rand
Johnson Richardson
Bart Riles
Don C. Rising
Harry Roff
George Spurr
George Thacher
George Towne
Henry Wallace
Dan Westcott
Jose Zowgaltz

Rough they were, some of them buried their real names with their past, but they rode dauntlessly and well. They helped to make the West, and many of them lie in the hillsides a few yards from the now abandoned and forgotten station locations. It is a pity that man does not realize that the pioneer work of his day is epoch-making and deserving of a place in history.

There was one rider whom many of us saw and admired, and whom others of this day knew—William F. Cody—known as "Bill" Cody. Cody rode through Wyoming between Red Buttes and Three Crossings. He was a young, frail fellow when he entered the service. One day he rode into Three Crossings, finding that his relief man had been killed the night before. As no extra rider was available, it fell to Cody to fill the dead courier's place. In a moment, he was on a fresh horse, headed for Rocky Ridge, eighty-five miles away. Undismayed, Cody turned back from Rocky Ridge with the eastbound mail, keeping on over his own division to Red Buttes without delay or mishap—a total run of three hundred and twenty-two miles. Genghis Khan's Tartar riders had been outdone by the frail American, his feat representing the longest horseback ride, without rest, ever consummated. Cody later rode his white horse before emperors and kings, his Wild West show intriguing millions here and abroad. A critical world has long since sunk the "Colonel's" vagaries in a fathomless sea of admiration, bounded by the incomparable courage and loyalty to trust shown in his boyhood years.

If all humanity could write into its varied daily tasks the sense of duty that has forever been attached to "carrying the mail," life would be infinitely cleaner and better. There is much that is glamorous in the story of the messenger, be he the Clansman carrying the fiery cross over mountain, glen and moor; Paul Revere, as he rode at midnight from Charleston to Lexington, Massachusetts, rousing the countryside to meet the foe; Sheridan, on his black steed, riding from Winchester "twenty miles away" to rally his command; or the Pony Express rider, who pounded his way across savage-infested plains, across scorching deserts, and snow-covered mountains, to "carry the mail."

We have shown that to Senator William Gwin is due much of the credit of the Pony Express. Gwin was of Southern birth, going to California when the gold boom appeared. He served California well until secession became imminent, and speaking in the Senate in December, 1859, he said that "if the South left the Union, California would go with it." The state did not secede, and after the war began, it rallied to the Union cause, though the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a pro-Confederate secret society, and other like Southern sympathizers gave President Lincoln much cause for worriment. After the war started, Gwin left California, joining the Confederacy. When the war was over, he fled to Mexico, entering the service of Maximilian, the psuedo-emperor foisted upon Mexico by France. Maximilian conferred on Gwin the title of Duke of Sonora, now a Mexican state. When the Maximilian dynasty fell and the misguided emperor died in front of a firing squad at Celeya, Gwin went back to California and retirement.

Glenn D. Bradly, in his little volume, "The Story of The Pony Express", published in 1913, from which much of the foregoing has been gleaned, recalls Mark Twain's impressions of the Pony Express riders as he saw them when crossing the plains in 1860. In Twain's story, "Roughing It", he said:

> "We had a consuming desire from the beginning to see a pony rider; but somehow or other all that passed us, and all that met us managed to streak by in the night and so we heard only a whiz and a hail, and the swift phantom of the desert was gone before we could get our head out of the windows. But now we were expecting one along every moment, and would see him in broad daylight. Presently the driver exclaims:
>
> "'Here he comes!'
>
> "Every neck is stretched further and every eye strained wider away across the endless dead level of the prairie, a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that it moves. Well I should think so! In a second it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling, rising and falling—sweeping toward us nearer and nearer, growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined—nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of hoofs comes faintly to the ear—another instant a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of

the rider's hands but no reply and man and horse burst past our excited faces and go winging away like the belated fragment of a storm!

"So sudden is it all, and so like a flash of unreal fancy, that but for a flake of white foam left quivering and perishing on a mail sack after the vision had flashed by and disappeared, we might have doubted whether we had seen any actual horse and man at all, maybe."

When Edward Creighton's telegraph line was completed on October 24, 1861, the Pony Express went out of existence. Russell, Majors and Waddell had lost $200,000, but they had aided an imperiled government, they had helped to keep California in the Union, they proved that a great transcontinental railway could be kept open for traffic despite winter snows, and last but not least, they presented an example of that "rugged individualism" which today has become the by-word of parlor socialists and long-haired doctrinaires.

Run of the Mine

A Happy New Year

AGAIN we stand on the threshold of a New Year, and with this issue of The Employes' Magazine, we start on our twelfth year of publication.

The year just passed has brought many changes, some betterment in business conditions has taken place, such, however, not measuring entirely up to expectations.

Perhaps the most discouraging features of world conditions are those expressed in the restrictions which have, during the past year, been placed on individual freedom in many European countries, this at a time when the liberties of the Russian people are being extended after years of horror and atrocity.

Another world situation fraught with most momentous results is that of the interference with religious beliefs, particularly in Germany, where an attempt to set up a State church is under way, and in Spain and in our sister republic, Mexico, where the conduct of religious services is being prohibited.

Our caption reads, "A Happy New Year," and in spite of what is happening in other countries, we do feel that there is cause for feeling happy in this country of ours, where the individual, while he or she has suffered some financial distress, is yet free to think and speak, and to worship God as we elect. And so we look forward to 1935 with confidence that all will be well.

Eugene McAuliffe

The Short Day and Short Week

ON APRIL 1, 1934, an amendment to the "Code of Fair Competition" for the Bituminous Coal Industry, restricted the work day (with a few exceptions) in and about coal mines and coke ovens, to seven hours per day and five days per week. This change in the work period was the product of a trade made by the operators in the Appalachian field and the Mine Workers' Union, the bringing up of the depressed wage scales, at mines located in the South, and the unionization of these mines, a condition that influenced the bargain.

The Northern Appalachian and Ohio operators had a relatively high wage scale, and they were willing to sacrifice an hour off the work day in order that the wages in the southern mines be brought up nearer the northern standard.

Much disappointment, however, has resulted from this trade, as the Administration was compelled to compromise with the operators in the South and also in the Southwest, where coal that competes directly with that mined in Colorado, Wyoming and Illinois is produced, on a much higher wage scale basis. The shortening of the work day has added approximately $.24 per ton to the cost of mining coal in the western states, representing, on the basis of the 1933 output, a total of $4,403,222.

Any great economic situation that is disposed of in a "high hat" way, and without careful study of every angle that surrounds the problem, is usually badly settled, and such was the case in this instance. It should not be forgotten that the NRA has failed to apply the seven-hour day to the anthracite industry, although its labor and market situation is fully as bad as that of the bituminous branch of the coal industry. Neither can it be said that other industries, which we gather from the public utterances of national labor leaders, are in worse shape than either branch of the coal industry, have been subjected to a shortening of the work day.

Of 496 codes representing industries ranging from the manufacture of powder puffs to coal mining, but 16 codes have a work day restricted to less than eight hours. A total of 360 codes work eight hours, and 120 work more than eight hours per day. The answer rests in the fact that all codes other than that governing bituminous coal were made in the daylight, while our code was made in a room in a Washington hotel behind closed doors after midnight. These are plain words. They will not be disputed.

The futility of restricting the working hours of mine workers below eight daily and forty-eight hours per week, *when work is available*, is well known to every mine worker and coal operator. The

U. S. Bureau of Mines compiles production figures on many commodities, coal one such. Let us look at the figures for 1933 as they relate to the eight Rocky Mountain-Pacific states, including Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Washington, North Dakota. and South Dakota.

The reports of the Bureau for 1933 show that in the month of least production, the eight states mined 839,000 tons, in the month of maximum production they mined 2,340,000 tons of coal, a spread of 1,501,000 tons, between the heaviest month and that produced in the small production month. Now let us look at the labor situation. If the 2,340,000 tons were gotten out by working every man full time (and that was not done), then these same men were only able to work less than 13 hours per week in the low production month. As a matter of fact. the figures show that the average time worked in all mines in the eight states in 1933, was but 162 days, or 24.92 hours per week, or on the basis of the seven-hour day now imposed, these men would work throughout the year but 3.56 days per week. They do not, however, get this amount of work for the reason that full time was not worked in all mines in the heavy production month.

It is worth while to note what is really happening to the mines and mine workers in the eight states. In 1918, the year of top production, 40,348,715 tons were mined. Let us go back but five years to see what has happened more recently.

Year	*Tons Mined*	*Men Employed*
1929	32,212,658	30,269
1933	18,532,078	22,234
Reduction	13.680.580	8,035
Per Cent.....	42.5	26.5

The value of the production in 1929 was $83,748,000. in 1933 $37.743.000. a falling off in sales value of $46,005.000. It will be seen that the western states mines lost 42.5 per cent of production and 26.5 per cent of man power. and millions of dollars in payrolls were taken from mine workers. railroad men, and those who produce mine supplies. The shrinking process goes steadily on. the eight states losing 858,502 tons production. or 4.4 per cent, in 1933 when compared with 1932.

The industry, particularly in the West where oil and gas fuels are steadily expanding, was given a body blow in the "midnight meeting" at Washington. It is not the daily wage alone that must be provided, but *what is more important, men need an opportunity to work*, and the seven-hour day makes for lower monthly earnings. It is what a man earns in each month that counts. A $10.00 daily wage with four days a month will not support a family.

We almost forgot to mention that the corn cob pipe, pretzel, powder puff, beauty parlor, artificial flower, fishing tackle, band instrument, and dog food industries work eight hours daily and forty to forty-eight hours weekly, and the burlesque theatrical industry works nine hours per day.

What Has Happened to Our Accident Record?

OUR record of manhours worked per lost time accident has run steadily to the bad since April 1 and the advent of the seven-hour day. There is a distinct connection between the shorter work day and the number of manhours worked per accident suffered. There is a certain hazard attached to the task of traveling from one's home to the change house or lamp house, and from thence via the mantrip underground, as well as on the return trip over the same route. With the work day reduced from eight hours to seven hours, and under short working time conditions, the men necessarily must travel from their homes to their working places and return, one-seventh additional number of times to accomplish what was done under the eight-hour work day.

The work day in and about bituminous coal mines was eight hours until April 1, 1934, when the seven-hour day went into effect. The following tabulation covering men working within the mines, as well as those working outside, shows a startling decrease in manhours per lost time accident suffered, from April 1 to November 30, inclusive, 1934, as compared with the previous fifteen months' period:

Within the Mines

Period	*Hours per Man Shift*	*Lost Time Accidents*	*Hours Worked Per Accident*
Year 1933	8	39	50,247
First 3 months, 1934..	8	11	48,582
April 1 to Nov. 30. 1934	7	38	38,557
Outside the Mines			
Year 1933	8	4	145,866
First 3 months, 1934..	8	1	142,096
April 1 to Nov. 30, 1934	7	3	131,135

The tabulation shows that the shrinkage in manhours per lost time accident exceeds the hourly ratio expressed in the shorter work day, therefore all of the increase can not be charged to the shorter work day, although we do believe very definitely that such is a contributing factor. With the advent of the new year, we hope to receive renewed interest and activity in the safety program, and every employe should remember that while the employer

absorbs certain compensation expenses, it is the employe who is injured or killed, and it is likewise the employe, his dependents and friends, who endure the physical and mental suffering which follows every accident.

Change In Bonus Payments

IN 1930, The Union Pacific Coal Company instituted a bonus payment system for men employed on Shaker Conveyors, Scrapers, and Joy Loaders. In 1931, the arrangement was extended to include Pit Car Loaders.

As certain variables which could not be controlled entered into the daily output per man shift worked on the large Scraper Loaders and the Pit Car Loaders, the arrangement was discontinued in connection with these two types of loading equipment, and the same situation has similarly affected the Joy Loaders, the shift from advance to retreat loading presenting wide spreads in individual machine outputs. The net result of this situation is that bonus payments have in recent years been earned in substantial amount on but the Shaker Conveyors with duckbill attachment.

The amount paid for bonus represents a substantial sum, totaling up to November 1, 1934, $114,946.63. In creating the bonus, the plan merely supposed paying to the certain men who exceeded a nominal day's output, an amount equal to one-half the labor cost per ton developed on each class of machine. Much of the bonus paid was earned by reason of certain machine crews enjoying favorable locations, and necessarily much opportunity for bonus was lost by reason of unfavorable locations, this situation, however, averaged up during the quarter, half-year, or year.

One of the disabilities that attach to the bonus system as paid is that motormen, trip riders, drivers, timbermen, repairmen, etc., have not been able to participate in the payments. This situation has been the subject of some complaint from men on these tasks. No penalty whatever has been attached to failure, even though no bonus was earned during the full year.

Effective January 1, 1935, the present plan of bonus payments will be abandoned, and a new plan put into effect, which will apply to all men paid on a day wage or tonnage basis, and who are employed underground. The rules governing the revised plan will be substantially as follows:

Employes Eligible:

1. All underground employes paid on a day wage or tonnage basis. Men paid on a monthly basis underground, and all surface men will be excluded.
2. To be eligible, the employe must have been regularly employed during the months of October, November and December, 1935, and must be on the payrolls of the mine on December 31, 1935.
3. Employes who are unable to work on account of sickness or accident, or who have been given leave of absence for good cause, will be considered as being in service.

Basis of Bonus Payments:

4. As soon as possible after the close of the calendar year 1935, the Auditor will prepare a statement of the cost for "Labor, Material and Power" only, for each mine for the years 1934 and 1935, establishing a comparison for the three items, for each mine, the mine showing the lowest ratio of cost for "Labor, Material and Power" in 1935, compared with similar costs for the same mine in 1934. will be adjudged the winner of the First Prize. The mine showing the second lowest ratio of cost will be adjudged the winner of the Second Prize.
5. There will be paid to each of the men found eligible as per Rules 1 to 3, inclusive, and who are employed in the First Prize winning mine, the sum of $25.00. and similarly to each of the men employed in the Second Prize winning mine will be paid the sum of $20.00, all payments to be made in February, 1936.

As in the case of the bonus payments previously made, no discrimination will be exercised, either for or against any employe or all the employes working in any certain mine. The purpose of the plan is to promote efficient and economical operation, and as each mine will be competing wholly with its own previous year's record, no element of relative high cost or low cost, low coal or high coal, favorable or unfavorable working conditions, except as such are met with from day to day in all mines, will interfere with the individual mine crew's chance for success.

Reliance and Winton will each be treated as a single operation, and Mines No's. 4 and 8 at Rock Springs, "B", "C" and "E" at Superior, and Mine No. 4 at Hanna, eight mines in all, will be included in the contest; with two prizes, the chance for success are as one in four. It is interesting to note that a study made for the first ten months of 1934 shows that if the plan were in effect last year, four different mines would have held place in the contest, which suggests that the mine or mines that are behind at mid-year, may climb up to leadership before the year is closed. A statement of the relative standing of each mine will be posted on the twentieth of each month, commencing with February, 1935.

Is This a Machine Age or a Woman Age?

FROM time to time we hear the statement that machinery is responsible for the present list of unemployment. Those who think a little deeper wonder at times if the tremendous migration of women from the home to the office and the factory, is not a substantial contributor to our present situation. A glance at the figures of the U. S. Census Bureau will prove informative.

	1890	*1930*
Total population in United States	62,947,714	122,775,046
Married women in United States	11,000,000	26,000,000
Per cent of total population, married women.	17.4	11.2
Married women employed	515,000	3,000,000
Unmarried women employed	3,485,000	8,000,000
Total women employed..	4,000,000	11,000,000

The fact that 7,000,000 more women found employment outside of the home in 1930 than did so in 1890, presents a startling situation. One-third of the total number of married women in the District of Columbia are employed.

Only a short time ago, we cried aloud against women and child labor. The District of Columbia situation suggests that the Federal Government is the heaviest employer of not only women, but married women. Perhaps a drift back to home-making would not be a bad thing for industry and the nation.

What Will Come From the Seventy-fourth Congress?

THE Seventy-fourth Congress convenes in Washington on January 3 and the President will find himself with not only a New Deal majority in control, but perhaps almost too large a majority. Frequently, when majorities become top-heavy and the necessity for party opposition disappears, blocs or groups are created, which leads to political antagonisms.

As heretofore, the industrial, banking and taxation problems will receive special prominence. Within the past few months, the so-called "brain trusters" have been gradually fading out of the picture, and men experienced in the conduct of business affairs have been taking the places of the first mentioned class in administration circles. There is a definite necessity for invested capital and labor to get together along constructive lines, keeping in mind that the progress made during past centuries has been slow, revolutionary advances almost invariably resulting in equally unfortunate recessions. Many investors, large and small, have learned in the past five years that a three per cent investment will pay a better return over a long pull than one promising seven per cent or eight per cent.

Labor properly looks for increased compensation and higher living standards, but whatever our aspirations may be, the fact remains that wages can not be successfully paid unless they are first earned. Much untruthful propaganda is being poured into the ears of American people. They have been told that two per cent of our population takes eighty per cent of the national income. This statement is not true. Sixty per cent of the population of the nation are children and dependents with no recorded income, and the sixty per cent of those who do share the national income receive approximately eighty per cent of the whole.

It is hard to understand that ten million people are out of work at the present time in the United States, more so when the stores, moving picture theatres, taverns, night clubs and other places of entertainment are well filled, and it is a notorious fact that a place to park an automobile in the average city is difficult to obtain. What our country needs is a somewhat saner attitude of mind, perhaps a more wholesome standard of living, not only on the part of those who have a great deal, but with the larger element who have less. One's taste changes with the years, but we are wondering yet if there is not about as much real enjoyment in a dill pickle lifted out of a barrel as there is in a "Delicious" apple, polished and wrapped in tissue paper. Likewise, we believe that there is something in the theory that a bowl of porridge and milk starts a breakfast off quite as well as a glass of orange juice or a half-grapefruit.

What we have in mind is the thought that the world is living in a somewhat rarified atmosphere, with a tremendous measure of elemental striving for things that are half out of reach, while equally acceptable gifts can be had without much travail. This situation is well expressed in the attitude of much of Europe and Asia toward the war question, all of which has a background of stupidity, intrigue, and unwholesome aggressiveness as a motive.

Criticism of the U. S. Bureau of Mines

MR. P. T. FAGAN, Pennsylvania District President of the U. M. W. of A., recently indulged in a vicious and wholly unwarranted attack on the U. S. Bureau of Mines, alleging that the Bureau had proved a woeful failure, declaring that its record of investigations after mine explosions and other disasters were illegally kept secret in order

that those who were responsible on the charge of criminal negligence might be protected.

Mr. Fagan's attack was without justification and was foundationed more on political prejudice than definite knowledge of the marvelous work done by the U. S. Bureau of Mines toward the protection of mine employes. We believe we know what we are talking about when we undertake to defend the U. S. Bureau of Mines from attacks of this character, having just spent a substantial amount of work in the preparation of a booklet sponsored by The American Mining Congress, this pamphlet prepared and distributed in order that the work of the Bureau might be more generally appreciated and understood.

For some months, an attempt has been made to promote the appointment of a man living within the state of Pennsylvania to the position of Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, this gentleman, however worthy, lacking the technical education and experience not only required by the Act of Congress creating the Bureau, but necessary to the Bureau's administration. A great many coal mining men, both employers and employes, are imbued with the idea that the Bureau of Mines is confined to coal mining activities, quite innocent of the extraordinary measure of research and administrative work done for the entire mineral industry, including not only coal, oil, and natural gas, but likewise the precious and non-precious metals, as well as sand, gravel, cement, potash, sulphur, and other mineral activities little known to the average coal man.

One of the purposes attempted by The American Mining Congress in putting out the book, entitled "The Unseen Empire," was that of giving the entire mineral industry a broader conception of the work done by the Bureau, a branch of the Government which has been persistently starved for the past few years, this at a time when money was being poured out lavishly in a thousand other directions. If Mr. Fagan's wild statements require definite refutation, same is contained in the fact that in the five years, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, the coal mines of the United States suffered 84 major disasters, with 2,484 lives lost, while during the five-year period, 1931 to 1934, inclusive, but 15 major disasters, with 230 lives lost, were suffered. It might interest Mr. Fagan to know that while in 1931, the Bureau of Mines had approximately one thousand full-time and part-time employes, this number had been reduced to materially below 600 employes in mid-summer, 1934. This program of enforced economy reduced the number of mine employes trained in first aid and mine safety, from 112,220 in 1931, to an estimated 56,728 in 1934.

There is so much to attack, and so many working at the job of criticizing, not only private but Government business administration, today, that it is not surprising that Mr. Fagan decided to "join up", but his choice of victims from the standpoint of gaining converts to his cause, was most unfortunate and we believe that if Mr. Fagan held a closer contact with the mine workers in his district, he would find that they, almost universally, hold a high opinion of the Bureau of Mines engineers, a few of whom at least have given their lives in attempted rescue work. Constructive criticism is always helpful, but politically inspired attacks rarely accomplish much of permanent value.

Hands Around the World

THOSE who tuned in on the British Empire radio program Christmas morning, were well rewarded, the program commencing at 6:55 A. M., Mountain Time, continuing for one hour and twenty minutes, during which men, women and children who make up the British Empire, contributed to an "Around the World" broadcast. Without material preliminary presentation, a representative of the British Broadcasting Commission, located in London, began calling the various parts of the British Empire; India, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Canada, Ireland, Scotland and others, all responding promptly to the Mother Country's Christmas greetings.

From far up in the Northwest Frontier Province of India, a bugle call and a British officer's voice were heard from a post at the gateway to Khyber Pass on the border of Afghanistan. Eight thousand natives swarming around one of the great gold mines of the "Rand" in South Africa, beat upon their old war drums, shouting "Bayete! Bayete! Bayete!", an address reserved for kings. From the Maritime Province of eastern Canada, came the voice of an old fisherman, who spoke lovingly of the Christmas Season, even though hardship and privation were his accepted lot.

From New Zealand, a farmer and a whale fisher broadcast their greetings, and the toll-keeper of the New Sydney bridge spoke to the rest of the Empire, the reception such as to admit of one's hearing the stream of vehicles surging across the bridge. From South India, a tea planter spoke of his activities, touching on the depression which has surrounded the coffee industry for several years past.

From Quebec came the shouts and laughter of children, who, on a signal, skated from the broadcasting stand to a large Christmas tree and return. From Sydney, Australia, the shouts of young people bathing in the sea, with the splashing of water, were heard, and a special message of Christmas greeting was sent out to six members of a British exploring party wintering in the Artic, in Ellesmere Land at eighty degrees North latitude. From the

south of Ireland came the voice of a man, speaking in a delicious Irish brogue. This man spoke of ancient Ireland, her history and her culture, and then a woman, with a glorious voice, sang a Christmas hymn to the Babe born in Bethlehem.

Perhaps the most effective greeting of all was that returned by a simple shepherd, born, he said, two hundred yards from where he spoke, in the Cotswold Hills of the Western Midland of England. This man spoke of his simple life, his earnings ten shillings or $2.40 per week, with a family to support. He had never seen the sea, in fact had never been out of the Cotswold Hills, but through the medium of modern science, he had been enabled to speak to his countrymen living all around the world.

The program was concluded by a five-minute speech delivered by the King from his Sandringham Palace. The King spoke lovingly and feelingly to his people, thanking them for the love and affection shown on the occasion of the recent marriage of his son and "his daughter." After the King's speech, the National Anthem was sung by three separate groups located in Australia, Canada and Africa, each group taking a verse without apparent pause or delay.

For the writer, the silvery music of the bugle blown from Khyber Pass was particularly impressive, we having recently prepared for the February issue of The Employes' Magazine, a story of a young soldier who was stationed at Khyber Pass during the years 1855-56.

January and Janus

First Month in Year Gets Name From Old Roman Deity

JANUARY gets its name from Janus, an early Roman deity with two faces. Janus was not two faced in the sense of deceitfulness or a snooping tale bearer. He was the god of the doorway or the gate and the beginning of things. His two opposite faces enabled him to be fully equal to his job and see the good or bad people coming or going. The month of January was sacred to him. His feast day was January 9th which was duly observed by all good Romans. This may all have been important to Romans, but the chief importance of January to us is that it is the beginning of the year when we actually or theoretically straighten around and get a fresh start.

January does hold a great deal of interest to us as the birth month of many notable persons who achieved great fame and a permanent place in history.

The emancipation of the negro slaves took place, in accordance with the proclamation of President Lincoln, on New Year's Day seventy-one years ago —January 1, 1863.

January must be a good month to be born in, judging by the number of January babies who achieved greatness. The list includes Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, Edmund Burke, Moliere, George Fox, Cicero, Sir Isaac Newton, Edgar Allan Poe, Alexander Hamilton, General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Marshal Joffre, Charles Summer, Ben. Wolfe (hero of Quebec), Ethan Allen, Lucretia Mott, Stephen Decatur, David Lloyd George, Millard Fillmore, John Hancock, Robert Morris (financier of the Revolution), John C. Fremont, William McKinley, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

January 3 is the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Princeton, the victory that wound up Washington's brilliant winter campaign of 1776-77 against the British—a campaign that Frederick the Great declared to be one of the most brilliant of the century.

January 8 General Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans—probably the most useless battle in history as the United States and England had already agreed to peace.

January 16, 1920, the 19th amendment became effective.

The radio which is now so generally used was first successfully employed to save lives in a marine disaster S. S. Republic off Nantucket, January 23, 1909.

When a baby gnu was born in the San Francisco zoo, George Bistany, the superintendent, called up the city editor of a local paper to report it. The city editor understood Bistany to say: "We have some news about the news."

"Do you mean it's new news?" asked the city editor.

"Yes," said Bistany, "new news about the new gnu."

"But all news is new."

"Oh, we have some old gnus here, but I want to give you some new gnu news about the new gnu that our old gnus have."

"Will you please," pleaded the city editor, "write it and send it in?"

Bistany did, and his note said: "I was trying to give you some gnu news about our two old gnus that have a baby gnu. Both the old gnus and the new gnu are doing very well."

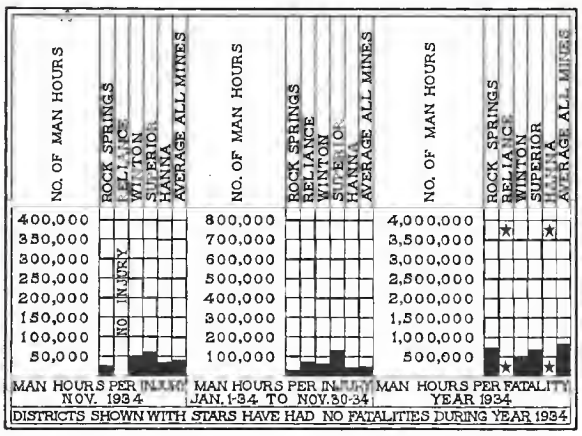
Laughter

Laugh and be merry, remember, better the world with a song,
Better the world with a blow in the teeth of a wrong.
Laugh, for the time is brief, a thread the length of a span.
Laugh, and be proud to belong to the old proud pageant of man.

—JOHN MASEFIELD.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

November Accident Graph



NOVEMBER'S accident record was bad—six serious injuries reported in the mines. At least half of them could have been avoided had more precaution and thought been exercised by both management and workmen.

Since last July all districts (with the exception of Superior and Reliance) have been rapidly losing ground in their accident prevention work. Rock Springs mines are the worst offenders and are trailing all the other mines in manhours per injury. They have likewise forfeited their rights for competing in the Safety awards for 1934, which will again be presented during the month of February.

At the close of November, we are reporting 12 more compensable injuries, with a loss of 7,686 manhours per lost-time injury, compared with the corresponding period of 1933. Surely this is a *bad condition* and the workers and the supervisory force are the only ones we can look to for an improvement in the situation.

In starting the New Year, about the best resolution that can be made is to SWEAR OFF ON ACCIDENTS. They not only sacrifice lives and cause serious and permanent injuries, but also they sacrifice jobs, bank accounts, comfort, happiness and ambition.

Approximately 90,000 people are killed through accidents each year, more than 8,000,000 are injured, and, of this group, more than 300,000 remain cripples for the rest of their lives.

Accidents are unnecesary and the worker who takes his Safety seriously need not fear them.

In protecting himself, he protects his fellow workers, his wife, his children and also his future.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

NOVEMBER, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	24,703	3	8,234
Rock Springs No. 8..	42,126	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	12,296	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	20,545	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	7,042	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	39,039	1	39,039
Winton Outside	8,393	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	18,277	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	16,436	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	17,164	1	17,164
Superior Outside....	10,045	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	23.261	1	23,261
Hanna Outside	10.879	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..213.759		12	17,813
Rock Springs No. 8..399.287		14	28.521
Rock Springs Outside 135.278		2	67,639
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.)..	1.024	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....210.729		3	70.243
Reliance Outside....	77.338	1	77,338
Winton No. 1.....370.255		7	52,894
Winton Outside.....	87.095	0	No Injury
Superior "B" 188,442		1	188,442
Superior "C" 164,865		1	164,865
Superior "E" 194,154		3	64,718
Superior Outside....109,210		0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....243,086		6	40,514
Hanna Outside 129,193		1	129,193
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.)	14,505	2	7,253

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

NOVEMBER, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	79,125	3	26,375
Reliance	27,587	0	No Injury
Winton	47,432	1	47,432
Superior	61,922	1	61,922
Hanna	34,140	1	34,140
All Districts 250,206		6	41,701
All Districts, 1933..248,216		1	248,216

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934			
Rock Springs	749,348	28	26,762
Reliance	288,067	4	72,017
Winton	457,350	7	65,336
Superior	656,863	5	131,373
Hanna	386,784	9	42,976
All Districts.....	2,538,412	53	47,895
All Districts, 1933..	2,278,848	41	55,582

November Injuries

FRANK KUDAR, *American, age 27, Ratchetman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Injured back. Period of disability undetermined.

Frank was walking down from the face to the entry alongside of a newly cleaned traveling way in a rather steep pitching conveyor room when he slipped and fell on his back. At the time, he did not think he was injured, but a couple of hours later he had to be removed from the mine.

Such accidents are difficult to avoid, but slippery places along manways and traveling ways in rooms can be eliminated so that the hazard of slipping and falling will be lessened.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, *American, age 38, Ratchetman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 7.* Fracture of 4th metatarsal, right foot. Period of disability estimated 4 weeks.

Robert and his co-workers were repairing a water line in a well-timbered conveyor room, when a heavy bump occurred, discharging considerable coal at the face and back along the ribs. A piece of coal rolled onto Robert's foot, which, at the time, he thought, did not cause a serious injury. An examination by the physician later showed that he had a fractured foot bone.

Such accidents in this particular section of the mine are difficult to avoid.

PETE SWIZEK, *Russian, age 46, Boney Picker, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 4.* Fracture of first metatarsal, right foot. Period of disability estimated six weeks.

Pete was picking boney out of a conveyor pan line, and claims that a piece of boney or rock fell off the pan line onto his foot.

This accident was the result of carelessness and could have been easily avoided.

JOHN MYSKA, *American, age 21, Loading End Man, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 2.* Fracture of pelvis. Period of disability undetermined.

John, a young man recently employed, was assisting the machine runner and other face men in undercutting the face of a conveyor room. They had cut three-fourths across the room and had shut off the machine to change the jack pipes, when a large piece of rock fell out of a slip in the roof that extended from the face and diagonally across the roof. John, who was shoveling "bug dust" or slack from the rear of the machine, was struck by the rock, which very luckily bridged itself over the machine and pile of slack. This accident could have easily resulted in a fatality, and, as it stands now, it was absolutely avoidable. There was insufficient timber set in the place even though the roof appeared to be good at the beginning of the shift. Experienced face men who continue to take such unnecessary chances with the roof, by working in inadequately timbered places, usually cause the death of some of their fellow workmen or are killed themselves.

MIKE BALEN, *Croatian, age 42, Ratchetman, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 5.* Amputation of right thumb at second joint. Period of disability 17 days.

Mike was operating a Duckbill in a conveyor room. The bottom shots had previously been fired and the crew was cleaning up the coal when a 16-foot cross-bar fell on the ratchet handle that was held by Mike, mashing his thumb so badly that it had to be amputated.

Such accidents can be avoided by setting tight posts under the bars and by the use of additional posts or saddle jacks spaced at necessary intervals under the bars.

(Please turn to page 16)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

DURING the month of November, we had six serious injuries, all of which were underground. Two more of our "No Injury" sections were eliminated, leaving only fourteen sections with clear records. Of the 2,000,298 manhours worked underground, only 586,290 are in sections which have had no injuries. Last year, at the end of November, we had twenty-one sections eligible to participate in the awards. The Outside Sections had no injuries during the month.

Following are the standings:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*		*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1, Section 4	91,267	0	No Injury
2.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna	4, Section 1	58,176	0	No Injury
3.	Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	50,115	0	No Injury
4.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	44,783	0	No Injury
5.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	44,385	0	No Injury
6.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	43,339	0	No Injury
7.	Thomas Robinson	Superior	E, Section 3	37,393	0	No Injury
8.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	E, Section 2	36,965	0	No Injury
9.	Austin Johnson	Superior	C, Section 3	36,363	0	No Injury
10.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 5	34,460	0	No Injury
11.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	33,498	0	No Injury
12.	Thomas Hall	Reliance	1, Section 3	31,089	0	No Injury
13.	Henry Bays	Superior	E, Section 6	27,618	0	No Injury
14.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C, Section 1	16,839	0	No Injury
15.	Frank Slaughter	Winton	1, Section 2	91,850	1	91,850
16.	Ernest Besso	Winton	1, Section 1	91,089	1	91,089
17.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8, Section 2	88,386	1	88,386
18.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	78,617	1	78,617
19.	William Greek	Reliance	1, Section 1	78,192	1	78,192
20.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1, Section 2	75,485	1	75,485
21.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	61,788	1	61,788
22.	W. H. Walsh	Superior	B, Section 3	50,205	1	50,205
23.	Roy Cummings	Hanna	4, Section 3	46,329	1	46,329
24.	Ben Caine	Superior	E, Section 1	41,024	1	41,024
25.	Richard Haag	Superior	E, Section 4	29,783	1	29,783
26.	Thomas Whalen	Superior	C, Section 6	28,417	1	28,417
27.	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	55,466	2	27,733
28.	Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	52,847	2	26,424
29.	Steve Welsh	Reliance	1, Section 4	25,963	1	25,963
30.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8, Section 6	43,793	2	21,897
31.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	43,210	2	21,605
32.	Clem Bird	Winton	1, Section 5	42,759	2	21,380
33.	Paul Cox	Superior	E, Section 5	21,371	1	21,371
34.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8, Section 3	102,071	5	20,414
35.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 3	53,290	3	17,763
36.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 4	49,403	3	16,468
37.	John Adams	Rock Springs	4, Section 4	30,616	2	15,308
38.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs	8, Section 5	43,210	3	14,403
39.	Ivan Butkovich	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	12,313	1	12,313
40.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	40,029	4	10,007
41.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	9,997	1	9,997
42.	Alford Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	3,550	1	3,550
43.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 6	1,871	0	No Injury
44.	Discontinued	Hanna	2, Section 1	14,505	2	7,253
45.	Discontinued	Superior	C, Section 2	5,363	0	No Injury
46.	Discontinued	Rock Springs	2,	1,024	0	No Injury
47.	Discontinued	Superior	D,	192	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS			2,000,298	49	40,822
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933			1,750,136	38	46,056

	OUTSIDE SECTIONS		*Lost Time*	*Man Hours*
Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Per Injury*
1. Port Ward	Superior	109,210	0	No Injury
2. Richard Gibbs	Winton	87,095	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	129,193	1	129,193
4. William Telck	Reliance	77,338	1	77,338
5. Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	135,278	2	67,639
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS		538,114	4	134,529

Safety Awards for 1935 and Rules Governing Their Distribution

DURING the calendar year 1935, a change in the character and amount of prizes paid for safety work will be placed in effect.

In lieu of the automobile awarded last year, two individual trips from Hanna or Rock Springs to Seward, Alaska and return, including all railroad, Pullman, and steamship transportation, plus traveling expenses, will be awarded, the prizes and manner of award set forth below:

To Underground Workmen:

First Prize

Railroad, Pullman and Steamship transportation, Hanna or Rock Springs to Seward, Alaska, and return, plus $125 in cash.

Second Prize

Railroad, Pullman and Steamship transportation, Hanna or Rock Springs to Seward, Alaska, and return, plus $100 in cash.

Ten Cash Prizes

Two prizes of $200 cash.
Four prizes of $100 cash.
Four prizes of $50 cash.

To Underground Section Foremen:

One prize of $200 cash.
One prize of $150 cash.

To Surface Employes:

One prize of $100 cash.
One prize of $50 cash.

To Surface Foremen:

One prize of $75 cash.
One prize of $50 cash.

Rules Governing the Contest:

1. The present method of dividing the mines into underground sections will be maintained with a Section Foreman in charge of Safety work in each Section.
2. The surface employes at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna will be placed in five sections, with a Section Foreman in charge of each Section.
3. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section, underground and surface. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company, which prevents the injured employe from reporting on the first day following such injury.
4. To all underground employes working in a section in which no lost-time injury has occurred during the year, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prize listed for underground employes.
5. To the underground employe holding the first ticket drawn will be awarded the first prize, a rail and steamship ticket to Seward, Alaska, and return. To the underground employe holding the second ticket drawn will be awarded a similar trip to Seward, Alaska, and return. With the award of the two travel prizes, all outstanding tickets held by the remaining underground employes of the mine or mines receiving the first and second travel prizes will be barred from further participation in the awards.
6. To the underground employes holding the next ten tickets drawn (excluding those barred by Rule 5) will be awarded the ten cash prizes in the order and amount shown above.
7. To each underground Section Foreman in charge of a section in which there has been no lost-time injuries during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the foreman to participate in the award of the two prizes listed for Underground Section Foremen. If more than one Foreman has been in charge of any of the participating sections during the year, the two cash prizes will be divided among the several Foremen on a time basis.
8. To surface employes who have not sustained a lost-time injury during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prizes listed for surface employes.
9. To each surface Section Foreman in charge of a section in which there has been no lost-time injuries during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the Foreman to participate in the award of the two prizes listed for Surface Section Foremen.

10. There will be four separate drawings, one for underground employes, one for underground Section Foremen, one for surface employes, and one for surface Section Foremen.

The two first prizes to underground employes will include not only rail and Pullman transportation from Hanna or Rock Springs to Seattle, but first-class cabin transportation from Seattle to Seward, Alaska and return. The steamship transportation includes berth and meals, and an adequate sum of money will be provided to care for all dining car meals, sight-seeing and other similar traveling expenses enroute. The train ride from Rock Springs to Seattle and return will total approximately four days, the steamship round trip requiring twelve days, making a total of sixteen days, plus any additional time that the prize winner may desire to spend enroute.

The steamship cruise covers 3,500 miles from Seattle to Seward and return, passing the interesting coast towns of south-eastern and south-western Alaska, carrying the prize winner across the beautiful Gulf of Alaska to the Prince William Sound district and the mighty Columbia Glacier. Stops are made at Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, Cordova, Valdez and Seward, both going and coming.

We believe that the steamship trip will prove a never-to-be forgotten experience, clean, restful, and highly interesting. As to the value of the cash prizes given, past recipients are doubtless the best judges.

Use of "Hard-boiled" Hats in England

The Cleveland Ironstone mines, situated in Northeast Yorkshire, England, introduced the safety hat for miners and other face workers in April, 1934, 1,100 men now equipped with "hard-boiled" hats.

The Ironstone seam in the Cleveland mines has an average height of about nine feet and the roof between the Ironstone seam and the shale is a heavy, iron-laden material, called "dogger". This material is so heavy that even a small piece falling on a man's head frequently causes severe injuries.

The hats used were subjected to the Safety in Mines Research Board test which consisted of placing the hat on a wooden block, thereafter dropping an eight-pound iron ball (about four inches in diameter) from a height of five feet, the hat expected to take the blow without breaking or denting.

The Colliery Guardian, issue of October 26, contains an extended list of accidents averted by the use of the hats in the Cleveland mines.

A New Year's Thought

I am resolved that during the coming year I shall always anticipate the accident possibilities of every act, this being the essence of Safety.

November Injuries

(Continued from page 13)

NESTOR WHITE, *Finn, age 50, Machine Runner. Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.* Amputation of middle, ring and little fingers of left hand. Period of disability estimated one month.

Nestor had been at work under a face of coal and was pulling the machine away therefrom with the intention of entering and making a cross-cut. When about 15 feet from the undercut face, in some inconceivable maner, he got his left hand caught between the feed rope and a sheave on the machine. Such accidents are rare and it is almost impossible to guard a machine to prevent their recurrence. This is a hazard that a machine runner must try and eliminate himself.

Japanese Traffic Rules for English Motorists

"Those Japanese who have learned English by studying books and dictionaries sometimes employ very quaint forms of expression. However, if we undertook to learn Japanese we would make far worse mistakes. Here we have some traffic rules reported to have been issued for the guidance of English-speaking people when touring Japan, as printed in an American paper. They would not be bad rules even for this country.

" 'At the rise of the hand of the honorable policeman stop with rapidness greatly. Do not pass him or otherwise disrespect him.'

" 'When a passenger of the foot hove in sight tootle the horn tumpet to him melodiously at first If he still obstacles your passage tootle him with large vigor, and express by word of the mouth a warning. 'Hi, hi!'

" 'Beware of the wandering cow that he shall not take fright as you pass him. Do not explodc the exhaust noise box at him. Go smoothly by.'

" 'Give space to the festive dog that makes playsport by the roadway. Avoid entanglement of the dog with your wheel spokes.'

" 'Go smoothingly on, the grease mud, as there lurks the skiddy demon. Press the brake smoothly as you roll around the corners and save collapse and tip-up.'

" 'Thank you honorably.' "

The Greatest of Dramas

An article written by Bishop Irving P. Johnson of Colorado, published in The Witness of November 15, 1934.

ARE the Gospels works of fiction? Is Jesus the artistic creation of some unknown artist? Are we following cunningly devised fables? First of all is there anything in contemporaneous history which affirms the probability of His historic reality?

Tacitus was a Roman historian who lived in the latter part of the first century, who hated Nero, and despised Christians, and yet gives us historic confirmation of the following facts: First, that Jesus Christ suffered death under Pontius Pilate. "Christ, from whom the name Christian is derived had been put to death in the reign of Tiberius Caesar by the Procurator Pontius Pilate." Annales XV:44.

Second. "that the deadly superstition having been checked for a while, began to break out again, not only through Judea, where this mischief first arose, but at Rome." Tacitus traces its spread during the period immediately preceding the events which took place in A. D. 64.

Third. "therefore at the beginning, some were seized who made confessions; then on their information a vast multitude was convicted not so much of arson as of hatred of the human race." He then describes the Neronian persecution but he testifies that in the year 64, a vast multitude believed in Christ with sufficient ardor to die a horrible death for Him Whom they adored.

Surely the Christian faith in the year 64 was a definite conviction about some one who had suffered a violent death under Pontius Pilate about twenty-five years before. Tbis testimony was confirmed by Pliny the Younger in his letter to Trajan which was written about 110 A. D., in which he tells us that "Christians sing a bymn to Christ as God on a fixed day before daylight," and the contagion had spread in Bithynia so that the pagan temples were deserted and the problem of putting the Christians to death would decimate the province. Surely if Christ were a mythical character, the legend had travelled rapidly and effectively.

But the difficulties of regarding Christ as mythical are increased by the necessity of predicating the artists who created Him in an age destitute of drama or dramatists, and incapable of transmitting their production to the kind of people who followed him. As a French writer has aptly said. "The artist thus imagined would be a greater miracle than the Christ," for he would have possessed greater histrionic art than Shakespeare and Dumas combined, at a time when there was no way of displaying his creation. I would say that it required less credulity to believe in the Christ than in this fictitious artist who must have created Him.

I am willing to consider that the Gospels are a drama most powerful in its presentation but I will not concede that any artist living then or since could have so conceived the plot as to have imposed it upon the generation who succeeded him.

Let us treat it as a drama in five acts: The Prologue is unique. A babe in a manger adored by shepherds. It would have been an artistic error to have dressed the babe in the tawdry tinsel of human wealth or to have surrounded him with the pomp of imperial pride. Yet the setting is not without its glory. The Choir of Angels; the Guiding Star, and the visit of the Magi add just the necessary touch for its enrichment. The first act opens in a mean town called Nazareth and the hero again is a laborer in a shop. He is portrayed as a godly young man, impressing bis neighbors with his goodness and his power. Tbey invited Him to speak in the synagogue and treat Him with violence when He offends their petty prejudices. The curtain falls when He is discredited by His neighbors and is compelled to leave the place.

The second act is set in Capernaum, a town of size and reputation. Here He grows in reputation and power but stirs up stronger opposition among the privileged classes who fear His influence. After enjoying a tremendous popularity He is finally evicted from the city, followed by a devoted few.

The scene of the third act is best described in His own words, "Foxes have holes and birds have their nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His bead." In this act Christ teaches the twelve and it is culminated in the scene at Caeserea Philippi when He tests their faith by asking them whom they believe Him to be. Here He attaches the Twelve to His person in a permanent way, but finds the growing animosity is threatening His life.

The fourth act is laid in Gethsemane and on Calvary where hate and malice seem to triumph over goodness. The sun withdraws its shining and the Christ dies in gloom.

The fifth act is a masterpiece for in it the Christ triumphs over the malice of men and the power of death, but appears only to those who love Him. It is the greatest drama in the affairs of men, but no Jew or Roman or Greek of that time or place could have created it.

It is the drama of God's purpose for human life. Religion, as set forth by Christ, is the department of personal relations rather than of scientific exploration. His gospel is the touch of an artist dealing with the drama of human life. It is rather suggestion through symbols than demonstration through argument. He operates by the touch of His hand and the word of His mouth and so introduces a desire for God and righteousness in the souls of men. As well evaluate a masterpiece of art in terms of the canvas and the paints as to reduce the artistic beauty of the gospel to tbe dry formulae of scientific analysis or aesthetic expression. He does not impose Himself on men by convincing argument. He rather suggests to men the lure of a great adventure in that which lies beyond.

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Beds in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming[x]

PART II

Data collected by C. E. Swann

ARTICLE NO. 12 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

ROCK SPRINGS CAMP

THE Rock Springs mining camp was the first one opened in the Rock Springs district. Several companies have operated here and five are still active. Some of the mines, as the Blair Mine and those of the Rock Springs, Excelsior and Peacock Coal Companies, have shut down; others, as those of the Sweetwater Coal Mining Company, the Youngs Mine and the Clegg Mine, have been consolidated with those of larger companies and are still producing. Mines in this camp have been opened on five beds of the Rock Springs coal group, Nos. 11, 7, 1, 3 and 5. Operating Companies in the Rock Springs district at present are Gunn-Quealy Coal Company, Lion Coal Corporation, Megeath Coal Company, Central Coal & Coke Company, and The Union Pacific Coal Company.

The Union Pacific Coal Company has opened mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, old 5, new 5, 7, old 8, new 8, 9 and 10. Of these mines, 7, old 8, 9, and 10 were opened on bed No. 7, and No. 10 Slope was driven down to the No. 11 bed, which diamond drilling has proved to contain the largest continuous area of any workable seam in the Rock Springs camp; Nos. 1, 2, 4 and new No. 8 on bed No. 1; No. 3 and new No. 5 on bed No. 3; and old No. 5 on bed No. 5. At present this Company is working only bed No. 1 at Rock Springs.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 1: The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 1 was opened in 1869 and was closed in 1910. It was operated by a double-track slope on the dip of the coal which is about 5 degrees at the outcrop, but steepens to 23 degrees near the bottom of the slope. The slope was 1½ miles long when the mine was abandoned. The direction of the dip and slope is a little North of West. Entries extend along the strike on either side, with rooms driven to the rise, parallel to the slope. This mine was worked out with hand loading methods.

A peculiarity developed at many places in the workings of Mine No. 1, but also common to the other mines on the same bed, consists of the so-called rock slips or horsebacks. These are long, slim wedges of white sandstone which protrude into the coal, usually from the floor. They have commonly a polished surface on one side and a rough surface to which the coal adheres on the other. Some of them extend only a few inches from the floor, others almost or quite to the roof of the bed. They are very narrow, being at most only a few feet wide at the base, and gradually wedge out. Longitudinally many of them extend for many yards. There appears to be no regularity in the direction in which they run or the frequency of their occurrence. The coal is of normal quality, even where it is in direct contact with the pure sandstone.

The roof of this mine is usually shale and the floor brown or white sandstone. In all the lower entries 20 inches or 2 feet of coal was left for a roof. The section of seam in part of the mine is as follows:

Section of coal bed in Mine No. 1 of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs:

	Ft.	*In.*
Shale (roof)		
Coal (not mined in lower entries)	1	10
Coal, bony	0	9
Coal, good (mined)	7 to 8	0
Sandstone (floor)		

A number of faults are present in this mine, which is in part bounded on the east and southeast by two faults, each with a maximum displacement between 65 and 70 feet, and a downthrow towards the mine. These two faults probably intersect a short distance southeast of the mouth of the main slope. The one on the southeast separates the mine from the old Union Pacific Mine No. 2, the other separates it from Union Pacific Mine No. 4. The latter fault has been struck at several points, but the displacement has been determined at only one place in No. 1 Mine, where it is 65 feet. Several other small faults and many slickensides are encountered in the eastern part of Union Pacific Mine No. 1.

At a point nearly 3,500 feet from the mouth of the main slope, a fault was encountered having an upthrow to the west of about 70 feet. Its general direction is northeast by north. The same fault in the main slope of Mine No. 5 has a displacement of only 17 feet, and it seems to have died out farther to the northeast. In other words, the displacement of this fault decreases more than 50 feet in a horizontal distance of less than 1,000 feet. The coal bed contains 10 feet of clean coal west of the fault. The slope, which has an average inclination

xU. S. Bulletin No. 381, and The Union Pacific Coal Company records.

of 10 to 12 degrees, was gradually flattened to half pitch and was so continued until the coal was again entered beyond the fault. There are a few minor faults and a considerable number of slickensides throughout the mine.

The workings extend over an area of 1,600 acres and the cover at the face of the slope was 1,650 feet. Pillars were not extracted over a large portion of the mine. Some of the lower entries extended 1 ½ miles each side of slope.

This mine produced over 2,000 tons per day for a number of years.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 2:

The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 2. approximately half a mile south of the mouth of No. 1, was opened in 1871 on the same bed as No. 1, and operated until 1883, when it was abandoned because it contained too much water and on account of the numerous faults in this region. Faults of considerable magnitude bound this mine on the north and south. The fault between Mines Nos. 1 and 2 has a general southwesterly direction and a maximum downthrow of about 70 feet toward the northeast. Approximately 30 acres of coal was mined. The bed contains some bone and dirty coal in the western and southwestern portions of the workings; however, as the lower entries in Mine No. 1, less than a mile to the west, are driven more than half a mile further south than the south end of Mine No. 2, the bands of shale do not appear to interfere with mining and are not persistent.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's old No. 4 Mine: Mine No. 4 lies to the northeast of No. 1. The slopes of the two mines are nearly a mile apart and opened on the same bed. The slope of No. 4, approximately half a mile northeast of Mine No. 3, was driven parallel to the slope of No. 3 for a distance of 3,500 feet. Nine entries were turned off the slope on the south side and seven on the north. This mine was opened in 1884 and worked until 1895, when it was abandoned, as it ran into dirty coal on the north and all the good coal appeared to be worked out. The slopes of Mines Nos. 1 and 4 diverge at a wide angle.

Below the burned zone which marks the outcrop, good coal was mined from both sides of the slope and shows only the yellow band about 2½ feet from the top. The lower levels ultimately strike bands of shale, at first a great distance from the slope, then nearer to it, until finally the shale shows in the face of the slope itself. The most prominent band is developed about 3 feet from the floor of the bed. Then other bands appear higher up and the yellow band changes to carbonaceous shale and thickens. Finally the lower band changes into sandstone and abruptly thickens by the raising of its upper surface until it replaces the entire upper portion of the bed. So rapidly is the change accomplished that the upper bench disappears within a distance of only a few yards beyond the point where the sandstone first begins. One entry that had been driven for 80 yards beyond this point shows 3 feet of coal on the bottom, continuing with great regularity, but with no sign of the upper portion of the bed; nor does a drill hole 8 feet deep show other than pure sandstone. At the face of the slope there was 2 feet of bony coal which had to be thrown out in mining, but the sandstone is not present. The entries to the south near the face of the slope pass out of this bony area within a short distance and the bed assumes its normal condition. In this direction all the development, both in this mine and in No. 1, tended to show that there was a very large area of excellent coal. Although the mine had a large supply of coal, it was a one-sided mine below 2,500 feet from the surface—that is to say, all of the coal had to come from the southwest side of the mine below that depth on the slope. As soon as the southwesterly workings of the mine struck the fault that divides it from No. 1 and all the good coal was taken out, the mine was abandoned.

Diamond drill holes to the west and north of the abandoned slope showed the existence of a large block of coal and it was decided to reopen old No. 4 slope and drive same across the area of dirty coal and this work was started in 1913. The slope was extended only a short distance until the normal No. 1 Seam was again encountered, with the result the new workings of No. 4 Mine cover a much larger area than the original workings and the mine is a good producer today with several more years of profitable operation assured.

The north end of the block of coal developed by No. 4 Mine—No. 2 Plane and north, has been set aside for new No. 8 Mine, No. 1 Seam.

(To be continued.)

A New Method of Sinking Shafts

The Western Mining News, issue of November 15th, contains an article on a new method of shaft boring which is now under way at the Idaho Maryland mine, Grass Valley, California.

Instead of the usual rectangular shaft, a boring machine constructed on the principle of rotary oil drilling equipment is employed in sinking a circular shaft approximately five feet in diameter. The machine, the invention of Mr. B. Newsome, is driven by a forty horsepower motor, using hardened steel shot for cutting purposes, the core when cut released by wedges and thereafter hoisted to the surface with a cable.

It is planned to drive this shaft, which will be used for emergency exit and ventilation purposes, a distance of one thousand feet, and recently a single section of core seven feet high, five feet in diameter, and weighing ten tons, was successfully removed.

Attendant: Do you wish to consult Fahmir Ashagad Dhu, the great Indian occult?

Woman: Faith yes, colleen, tell 'im his mayther's here from Dublin.

Christmas Celebrations in the Surrounding Mining Districts

ROCK SPRINGS

ON DECEMBER 21 at the Old Timers' Building, a very pleasant evening was spent by the children of No. 4 Community, a large number of their parents being in attendance. The usual large decorated tree was in evidence and Santa Claus was kept busy distributing fruit and candy to the youngsters.

Several musical selections were given by the Sinn children; a playette by the young pupils of the First Grade of Lowell School, while the Girl Scouts of "Young Wyoming" troop rendered "Silent Night," "Away in a Manger," and other appropriate carols.

WINTON

Upon the same date, the Winton Amusement Hall was beautifully decorated with Christmas trimmings complete, the stage setting with a fireplace and the gorgeous tree with all its lights and regalia streaming in full glory was sufficient to instill the spirit in the sourest Scrooge.

The following program was presented by the school children:

"Waiting Up for Santa Claus".....
.....2nd and 3rd Grades
" 'Twas the Night Before Christmas".....
.....4th and 5th Grades
"Little Jack's Christmas"..5th and 6th Grades
"The Christmas Ghosts and Christmas Shopping".....5th and 6th Grades
"My Son Josiah".....7th and 8th Grades
Christmas Carols.....Entire School

After the program. Santa Claus appeared on the scene and immediately proceeded to treat every youngster in the hall with candy. nuts and fruit and a silver coin to spend.

When the children had been satisfied, the floor was cleared for dancing and the older generation enjoyed some Virginia Reels and Square Dances to the strains of Bob Wilson's orchestra. The evening was declared a huge success by the capacity crowd of both young and old in attendance.

RELIANCE

The week prior to Christmas was a busy one in this district. An 18-foot tree elaborately decorated had been set up in front of Bungalow Hall.

December 21. the grade school children presented a fine program at the Gymnasium. the customary gifts being exchanged at that time.

December 23. the L. D. S. Sunday School youngsters offered a pretty little program of songs, carols, etc., followed by the "filled" stockings distributed to the children.

Upon the evening of the 24th. at Bungalow Hall, the local Community Club put on a "movie" show for the gratification of the little ones, after which candy and fruits were handed out to them. Immediately after this affair, the Union Sunday School members presented a fine Christmas Cantata at the "Gym," which was well received by the large audience.

On the morning of December 25. the Local U. M. W. members distributed their sack of "goodies" to each child present.

The Community Council took care of the needy by disposing of baskets of food. clothing. flowering plants. etc. to all the widows. widowers. orphans. and others in the town.

Playette put on at Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, December 21, by First Grade pupils of Lowell School, upon the occasion of annual Christmas celebration of No. 4 Community Club.

Decorated Christmas Tree on ground at Union Pacific Station, Rock Springs, 1934.

Electric lights, vari-colored bulbs, made a beautiful appearance at night, and received much favorable comment from the traveling public and others who witnessed it.

HANNA

Four hundred children of the town were given sacks of candy, fruit and nuts at the Hanna Theatre on December 24th by the local Community Council, assisted by the various Fraternal organizations, the school faculty and others. Mrs. Henry Peterson having the entire scheme under her direction. Eighteen needy families in the Community were furnished with a bountiful Christmas dinner.

Below is the program which was successfully carried out:

Invocation.....Reverend Evjen
Carols.....Combined Church Choirs
Song of Welcome.....
.....First, Second and Third Grades
"Who is Sylvia"—Duet.....
.....Leone Russell and Beatrice Renny, accompanied by High School Orchestra
Selection..Pythian Sisters Drum & Bugle Corps
"The Toy Maker"—Play.....First Grade
"Stockings that Wait"—Song..Second Grade
"Glow-Worm"—Double Trio.....
.....High School Girls
Holly and Evergreen—Drill....Third Grade
"Kentucky Babe"—Song..High School Girls
"The Man from Mars"—Play.....
.....Grades Four, Five and Six
"Silent Night, Holy Night"—Instrumental...
.....Members Harmonica Club
Benediction.....Reverend Wilson

SUPERIOR

Interesting programs were offered at the Union Hall and Church on the evening of December 24, as well as in the public schools on the night of December 21. Candy, fruit, nuts and other tokens were given to all the children. On the hill, a huge Christmas tree was erected, decorated with tinsel, lights, etc., and, due to the location, it attracted much favorable attention. Members of the local Community Council and The American Legion had charge of affairs and to these organizations are due the thanks for bringing these to a happy conclusion.

HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL

Happy New Year! That's the greeting we fling
As a wish that the future will happiness bring.
Happy New Year! And we pass right along
With a wish that's bestowed as the lilt of a song.
And yet, if our wishes are really sincere,
For all we must make it a Happy New Year.

— *Edgar A. Guest.*

George B. Ryder — Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. M. Bayless — Asst. Gen. Mgr.
James R. Dewar — Chief Clerk

Frank Tallmire — Auditor
E. R. Jeffries — Mgr. of Stores
L. E. Swauss — Chief Engineer
V. O. Murray — Safety Engineer

D. C. M. Keehan — Chief Electrician
A. Henderson — Gen'l. Master Mechanic
F. A. Hunter — Purchasing Agent
J. B. Foster — Asst. Treasurer

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

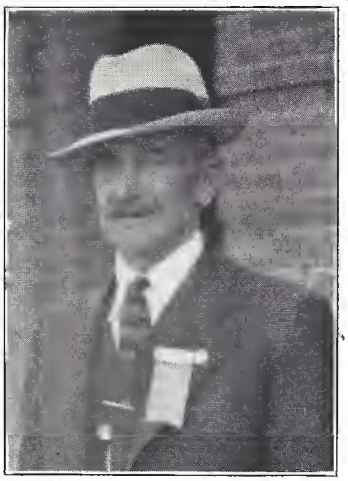
John Porenta

John Porenta, a miner at Reliance, started to work for the Company at Rock Springs in July. 1902. Was born February 28. 1879. in Austria. He was naturalized at Green River in 1919 and 1921. Is a married man with two sons. He spent ten years in British Columbia, coming back to this Section in 1913, locating at Reliance in that year.

John Porenta

Jerry Notar

Jerry (Jerney) Notar was hired as a Miner at Rock Springs in July, 1905. Is a native of Jugo-Slavia, born there October 24, 1865. Is a married man with five children, one son (Max) at work in Mine No. 4 here. Received his citizenship papers at Green River in 1921. Is now a Pit Car Loader in Mine No. 8.



Jerry Notar

John Drysdale

John Drysdale

John Drysdale many years back was in the Coal Company's service as a Miner, but, due to rheumatism, had to abandon that class of work. John is a familiar figure on the streets of Rock Springs and now is a constable in the Justice Court here. He has not been able to do heavy work for some twenty years. and rarely misses the Old Timers' Association functions, at which he meets many acquaintances of earlier days.

1st Citizen—There's a section of land out my way which consists of an old quarry, a lot of scrub timber and a swamp; I wonder if we can't get the government to buy it?

2nd Citizen—Yes, its' just the kind of country to run a detour through.

John Peters and William Askey

John Jones Peters is a native of Wales and first appeared on the scene there March 16, 1872. He became connected with the Coal Company at Rock Springs in 1912. Took out naturalization papers at Green River in 1919. Is a widower and has one daughter (Frances) living at home, who was employed in the General Office building for several years as Clerk and Stenographer.

John Peters, left, and Wm. Askey, right.

William Askey. Miner at Rock Springs, was born in Scotland August 2, 1868, and comes by his citizenship under his father's papers. He was first engaged at Cumberland in 1901, and also worked in other Union Pacific coal properties at Scofield and Reliance, as well as for commercial coal oper-

ators at Glencoe and Sweetwater, later coming back to the U. P., now being engaged as a Pit Car Loader in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs. William took unto himself a wife a few months ago.

Martin Stalick

Mrs. Anton Oblock, Martin Stalick and Mrs. Martin Stalick.

This group consists of Mrs. Anton Oblock, wife of miner at Rock Springs since 1903, with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stalick, Reliance. Martin's first employment with the Company was in 1908 as a Miner at Rock Springs. He was at one time in the service of a mine at Hudson, Wyoming. Was born in Austria, January 21, 1877, and his naturalization papers were taken out in 1919 at Green River. He was transferred to Reliance in 1913, and is firmly established there and likes the district.

Obituaries

JOSEPH McTEE, Sr.

Joseph McTee, Sr.

After a brief illness, there died Tuesday morning, December 11, 1934, Joseph McTee, Sr.

Mr. McTee began in the service of the Coal Company in 1890 as a Miner in No. 7 Mine here, and since that year also worked in No. 4, 7 8, and 9, practically 41 years continuously in the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Joe was born at Dailry, Scotland, March 27, 1875, and at the time of his passing was 59. Due to defective vision, he was retired on a pension in 1931. He leaves to mourn his sad departure his widow, besides two grown sons and one daughter, all married.

Mr. McTee served as President of the Old Timers' Association in 1931-1932.

Since his retirement from the Coal Company, he busied himself in looking after relief matters at the City Hall. He was active in affairs of the U. M. W. of A. and several fraternal orders.

The funeral was held on December 14, with services at Episcopal Church, interment Mountain View Cemetery, Rock Springs.

CHARLES HENSALA

On Friday afternoon, November 30, Charles August Hensala, Face Timberman in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, had just emerged from the mouth of the slope, and was walking toward the lamp-house, evidently to deposit his electric lamp, when he slipped and fell, Mr. Hensala apparently dead when discovered.

He was a native of Finland, born there January 7, 1887. Surviving are his widow and five grown children, the youngest son at work in our mines here.

Charles Hensala

Mr. Hensala was a member of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' Association, having been in the service 28 years.

The funeral was held December 4 from Rogan's Chapel, services at the grave in charge of U. M. W. of A.

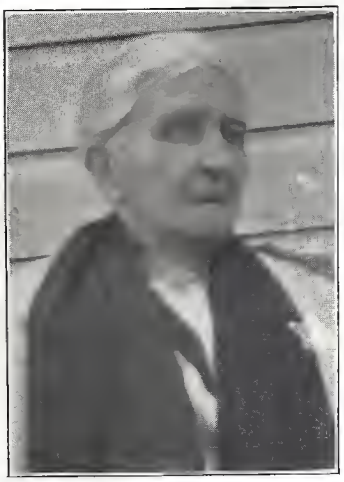
MRS. DAVID G. JONES

Mrs. David G. Jones passed away after a long illness at the family home, 120 Sherman Street, on Sunday, December 2. She was the wife of "Dave" Jones, for many years Foreman in the Company mines here, and was a native of Wales. She is survived by her husband, three sons and one daughter. The Rev. Herald C. Swezy officiated at the funeral services at the Episcopal Church December 5. Interment was at Mountain View Cemetery.

The sympathy of the community goes out to those bereft.

Mary Ellen Clark

Mary Ellen Clark, better known to the community of Hanna as "Grandma Clark", was born in Wigan, Lancashire, England, on October 17, 1851, and passed away in Hanna, Wyoming, on November 13, 1934, after a brief illness. She came to Hanna in 1920 with her son John and his family and had made her home there ever since. She was the oldest member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Hanna, in which faith she had been baptised, confirmed and married. Her husband preceded her in death thirty years ago. She was the mother of nine children, two dead in England and four now living in England, two sons and one daughter in this country, John Clark and Mrs. Lucas Bateman of Hanna and Charles Clark of Idaho Springs, Colorado. She leaves also a number of grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.



Mrs. Mary Ellen Clark, who passed away on November 13, at Hanna, Wyoming.

Funeral services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on November 16th, interment in Hanna Cemetery. Memorial services were held in St. Mark's Church on Sunday, November 18th. Grandma Clark leaves a host of sorrowful friends who sympathize with the relatives in their bereavement.

New Pastor for A. M. E. Church

For several years past Baker's Chapel, A. M. E. Church at Rock Springs, has been without a Pastor. Word has been received of the appointment of Rev. H. H. Hooks, who has already arrived and taken charge of its affairs, Mr. Hooks previously having under his administration the colored churches at Casper and Cheyenne. He is a young man, energetic and well trained, a graduate of Wilberforce University, Ohio, completing his theological studies at Northwestern University. He is a member of the American Legion, having served in the World War as 1st Lieutenant of U. S. Troops located in France, besides being on the roll of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

THE UNSEEING EYE

Dr. Swaffem: Everything has its use. I challenge you to tell me a useless article.

Small Boy: Well, sir, what about a glass eye at a keyhole?

Canadian Legion in Armistice Day Celebration

At the Armistice Day exercises held here November 11, 12 and 13, 1934, many members of the recently organized Canadian Legion turned out and took an active part in the program. The photograph accompanying this brief article was taken upon that occasion, but, due to inability to procure the names of several of the group in time for publication in the December issue, we accordingly offer it in the January number:

Top row, left to right: John Walker, George Mitchell, A. Deneley, Harry Dooley, John Brown, George Ward, Richard Orme, James McGregor.

Bottom row, beginning at left: David Paton, Joe Godber, John Retford, Ted Walsh, Septimus Reay, Charles McCartney.

The flags presented by the Company last spring were carried in the parade and are shown in the picture.

Scotland's Famous Bard

MANY of our readers will recall that January 25 is the natal day of that famous Scottish bard, "Robbie" Burns, which event is celebrated the world over, wherever two or more sons of Scotia may be gathered together.

Burns was quoted as being a "highly, tho' unsystematically, educated man," a condition not uncommon among the Scotch peasantry. In a letter he cited his studies in mensuration, surveying, trigonometry, geometry, etc., and how these were put aside after meeting a certain young lady who lived next door to the school. Quoting from his epistle, "it was vain to think of doing any more good at school. The remaining week I stayed I did nothing but craze my soul about her, or steal out to meet with her," etc.

In the same document, he revealed the names of some of the books he had been reading, "Shakespeare, Pope, Locke, Shenstone, and many others," mentioning that he "pored over them while walking to his labor or while driving his cart."

Many of his letters have come to light in recent years, these being principally in the possession of museums, collectors, etc., and it is said, "No man has ever written more simply, honestly and understandingly about himself."

It may not be amiss to quote here the beautiful thoughts which came to the late Robert G. Ingersoll upon the occasion of his visit to the poet's cottage at Ayr on August 19, 1878, Mr. Ingersoll's tribute in its original state hanging upon the wall of Burns' former abiding place:

Though Scotland boast a thousand names of patriot, king and peer,
The noblest, grandest of them all was loved and cradled here.
Here lived the gentle peasant-prince, the loving cotter-king,
Compared with whom the grandest lord is but a titled thing.

'Tis but a cot roofed in with straw, a hovel built of clay,
One door shuts out the snow and storm, one window greets the day.
And yet I stand within this room and hold all thrones in scorn,
For here, beneath this lowly thatch, love's sweetest bard was born.

Within this hallowed hut I feel like one who clasps a shrine,
When the glad lips at last have touched the something deemed divine.
And here the world through all the years, as long as day returns.
The tribute of its love and tears will pay to Robert Burns.

Chatham Isles Shepherds First to Greet New Year

Shepherds of the Chatham islands, New Zealand, welcomed the New Year while milkmen in the United States are making their rounds on the last day of the old year.

The British colony of 200 persons in the southern Pacific is the first place in the world to welcome the New Year. When the bell in the little church on Hanson island peals out midnight, the chimes of Big Ben in London sound 12 noon, and it is 7 a. m. in New York.

The Chatham islands are the nearest point to the starting line of time. The starting line is the admiralty's date line. It is made to curve east and west of the one hundred and eightieth meridian in such a way that it lies always in the ocean. The Chatham islands are just to the east of the line.

The New Year begins its race from the islands westward along the equator at a speed of 1,000 miles an hour. By the time New Yorkers gather to welcome it, most of the Chatham islanders are ready for their New Year's dinner.

The First Treasurer

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S USEFUL LIFE ENDED IN TRAGEDY

THE month of January furnishes the name of a great American—Alexander Hamilton—born January 11, 1757, on the Island of Nevis, West Indies.

His father was a planter, a rather dull, heavy sort of a man, but his mother was a woman of high aspirations.

Hamilton had an active acquisitive mind but his education in childhood must have been limited because he was a clerk in a store at the early age of 12.

When a lad of 16 he showed a taste for writing and his description of a tropical hurricane in a London paper attracted attention to him.

Then he was sent to a grammar school and later to Kings College, now known as Columbia.

At the beginning of the Revolution his sympathy was with the mother country, but gradually he changed to the cause of the Colonies and became an ardent advocate of liberty.

At barely 20 years of age he was one of Washington's aides with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Because of his literary ability he was assigned the task of handling Washington's correspondence.

Smarting under inactivity while other patriots were earning fame on the field of battle, Hamilton broke with Washington, but the latter forgot and overlooked the incident, and at Yorktown gave the impetuous Hamilton the hazardous duty of leading the assault which he did in a brilliant way.

He was made the first secretary of the treasury and his first notable act was to decide that there would be no repudiation of debts. He evolved a financial policy so broad, so thorough and comprehensive that it still endures.

Aaron Burr attributed his defeat for president and later as governor of New York to Hamilton. The ill-feeling grew to a point where notes were exchanged and a duel followed, Hamilton falling mortally wounded and dying on the following day. His last words were that he bore Burr no ill will.

This tragic event ended the life of a great statesman, who was far in advance of his time. He is still printed, quoted, and admired as the great secretary of the treasury.

Personally he despised duelling but when challenged he felt as a man of honor he must accept, but he let it be known that he would fire his pistol into the air and not at Burr.

A Happy New Year

If this be a happy New Year, a year of usefulness, a year in which we shall live to make this earth better, it is because God will direct our pathway. How important then, to feel our dependence upon Him.—Bishop Mathew Simpson.

Why We Greet the New Year

Why do we greet thee, O blithe New Year?
What are thy pledges of mirth and cheer?
Comest, knight-errant, the wrong to right?
Comest to scatter our gloom with light?
Wherefore the thrill, the sparkle and shine
In heart and eyes at a word of thine?

The Old was buoyant, the Old was true,
The Old was brave when the Old was new,
He crowned us often with grace and gift;
His sternest skies had a deep blue rift.
Yet straight and swift, when his hand unclasped,
With welcome and joyance thine we grasped.
O tell us, Year—we are fain to know—
What is thy charm that we hail thee so?

Through the ether clear, from the solemn sky
The New Year beckons and makes reply:
"I bring you, friends, what the years have brought
Since ever men toiled, aspired, or thought—
Days for labor, and nights for rest:
And I bring you love, a heaven-born guest:
Space to work in, and work to do.
And faith in that which is pure and true."

Thumb Jerkers

Before you decide to pick up the chap with the wigwagging thumb it might be well to consider the following points:

1. If you have an accident in which he is injured you may have to foot the bill, and you can rest assured it will be a whopper. He may sue you for real or faked injuries and get a nice fat verdict. That often happens when one tries to be kind to a hitch-hiker.

2. Or he may turn out to be a thug, in which case you may be robbed of your valuables, your car, and possibly your life. Hold-ups by thumb-jerkers are extremely common, and not infrequently they have committed murder. You can never tell about their real intentions.

It is all right to be big-hearted and all that, and doubtless a friendly lift is a great help, but the trouble is that the milk of human kindness isn't always appreciated. The safe way is to ignore hitch-hikers, for by their actions they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

—*Tom A. Burke, in Motorland.*

HOPELESS

A Frenchman was relating his experience of studying the English language. He said:

"When I first discovered that if I was quick I was fast, that if I was tied I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'The first one won one one-dollar prize,' I gave up trying to learn the English language."

What Scotsmen Waste

What is the only thing that Scotsmen ever waste? According to Mr. Chorlton, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the answer is water! Figures of water consumption in the British Isles, which Mr. Chorlton quoted at a recent Public Works Congress, show that Dunblane, in Perthshire, uses, on an average, 130 gallons of water a day per head of population. This is "top score," but Irvine, in Ayrshire, using 91½ gallons, Bridge of Allan, 85¾ gallons, and Paisley, 81 gallons, all get through a great deal more water than London, where the Metropolitan Water Board's figure is just under 39 gallons per head. And there are places in England where only twelve and fifteen gallons are used.

A Fisherman in Town

I jest set here a-dreamin'—
A-dreamin' every day,
Of the sunshine that's a-gleamin'
On the rivers—fur away.

An' I kinder fall to wishin'
I was where the waters swish;
Fer if the Lord made fishin',
Why, a feller orter fish!

While I'm studyin', or writin',
In the dusty, rusty town,
I kin feel the fish a-bitin',
See the cork a-goin' down!

An' the sunshine seems a-tinglin'
Of the shadows, cool an' sweet;
With the honeysuckles danglin',
An' the lilies at my feet!

So, I nod an' fall to wishin'
I was where the waters swish;
Fer if the Lord made fishin',
Why, a feller orter fish!

—*Anonymous.*

"What is it moulds the life of man?
The weather.
What makes some black and others tan?
The weather.
What makes the Zulu live in trees,
And Congo natives dress in leaves,
While others go in furs and freeze?
The weather.

A man came into a store with a very small dog under his arm. An Irishman was standing near, and after a few moments of close observation he asked the stranger what breed his dog was. The man replied that he was a cross between an ape and an Irishman. "Faith, then," replied Pat, "he is kin to both of us."

Reminiscent

WAY back in the late '80's, the writer and Charley Cullen (now Assistant Treasurer, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha) were co-workers on the stenographic staff in the Executive Department of the old Union Pacific Headquarters, Ninth and Farnam Streets, Omaha, and it fell to Charley's lot to take dictation from the late John S. Cameron, then Chief of Construction. J. S. was quite extensively interested in lands in various sections of the country and many of the communications dictated by him pertained to matters more of a personal nature than otherwise, and all were decidedly brief and to the point. In those times, letters were copied in a tissue book which contained an A B C index in the front portion thereof. Charley was at a loss how to index the correspondence by subjects and one day took the copying book in to the Chief and told him of his inability to "separate the sheep from the goats" as there was no inkling in the letters as to what they referred to. Mr. Cameron's rejoinder was, "I know what they are about, and it isn't at all necessary you should."

The following conversation is supposed to have taken place at the "Pearly Gate":

St. Peter: "Can you give any reason why you should enter here?"

Applicant: "Well, I owned an automobile for 20 years and never tried to knock a locomotive off the track."

St. Peter: "Enter, brother! Common sense is a heavenly virtue."

The writer recalls a story brought to mind by reading the above which came to his ears in The Union Pacific General Offices at Omaha while he was employed in the old building at Ninth and Farnam Streets.

The reigning General Manager (God bless him —he was a fine fellow—and has passed to his reward many years since) told of a dream he had struggled through the night previously, that he had died and made his appearance at the Pearly Gates, and, upon knocking for entrance, St. Peter made inquiry as to his name and occupation. That information was quickly given, whereupon St. Peter retorted, "I'm sorry, no railroad men are admitted here." The gate was open sufficiently wide to permit the ex-General Manager to espy another former Union Pacific official within the enclosure. "I notice Mr.———— in there, he was formerly connected with the great Overland Route." And St. Peter replied, "Oh, he's not a railroad man, he only thinks he is."

Jones had spent the evening at a cafe. Upon emerging he sniffed and said: "What's that strange odor?"

"I don't know," his companion answered, "but I think it's fresh air."

Automobiles

According to latest figures given out by auto manufacturers, Germany has only one automobile for each ninety inhabitants, France one for each twenty-eight, the United States one for each six of its population.

Hitch Hiking

The practice of hitch hiking (standing by the roadside and soliciting transportation from passing motorists) is now unlawful in eight states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin. The province of Ontario, Canada, also has an anti-hitch-hiking law.

A red-headed boy, fresh from Ireland, applied for a position in a Chicago messenger office. After engaging him the manager sent him on an errand in one of the fashionable districts. Half an hour later the manager was called to the telephone.

"Have you a red-headed boy working for you?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is the porter of Oakland Mansions where your boy delivered a message. He insisted on coming in the front way and was so persistent that I was forced to draw a gun."

"Good Heavens, you didn't shoot him?"

"No, but I want my gun back."

A little boy was taken to Bear Mountain Fresh Air Camp from a congested district of New York City. He gets out of the bus, looks around at the scenery. "Rats," says he, "why, there ain't no streets to play in!"

To the native New Yorker, there is no better scenery than that which he gets from the sidewalks of New York.

After All, It's the Spirit

Convalescent (to a grateful friend)—Thanks very much for the brandy peaches. Although the doctor wouldn't let me eat the peaches, I enjoyed the spirit in which they were sent.

A Live Version

A Negro boy, going through a cemetery, read this inscription on a tombstone: "Not dead, but sleeping."

Scratching his head awhile the boy remarked: "He sure ain't foolin' nobody but hisself."

Show This to Your Wife

"Madam," said the leader of the brigands, "we shall hold you until your husband ransoms you."

"Alas," murmured the victim, "I wish now I'd treated John a little better."

He: "This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

She: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Useful Recipes

FILLET CODFISH

2 large fillets of codfish, about one and one-half pounds
2 cups soft bread crumbs
¼ cup melted butter or margarine
¾ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon onion juice
½ cup chopped celery or celery tips
Hot water to moisten

Make a stuffing by combining the crumbs, butter, seasoning, and celery with hot water to barely moisten. (Use about three-fourths of a cupful.) Place one of the codfish fillets on a well oiled baking pan, or use a glass baking pan into which it fits. Dust with salt and pepper and cover with the stuffing. Place the second fillet over this, dot with butter, dust with salt and pepper, and pour in enough boiling water to barely cover the bottom. Cover and bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees to 350 degrees F., for about 40 minutes. Then uncover to brown. Serve plain or with chili sauce or ketchup.

WALNUT TORTE

5 eggs
1 cup powdered sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup finely chopped walnuts
½ cup fine graham cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon baking powder
Whipped cream or butter icing

Separate the eggs, beat the yolks until light and thick, then add the sugar, salt, and vanilla, and beat to a cream. Fold in the chopped nuts and the graham cracker crumbs mixed with the baking powder. Last, fold in the egg whites, whipped stiff. Transfer to an oiled spring pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. Cool, and cover with plain butter icing, or, just before serving, cover with sweetened whipped cream, and sprinkle with more chopped nut meats.

ESCALLOPED TOMATOES

Two cups tomatoes, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, 2 tablespoons chopped celery, ½ cup crumbs, 3 tablespoons butter, melted.

Mix ingredients and pour into buttered, shallow baking dish. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

Left-over toast can be cut into small pieces to replace the crumbs.

CRACKED WHEAT GEMS (10)

One cup cracked wheat, 1½ cups flour, ⅓ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons soda, ⅓ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons molasses, 1½ cups buttermilk, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons fat, melted.

Mix ingredients and beat one minute. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake 15 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

CHILLED RICE DELIGHT

One-quarter cup uncooked rice, 1 cup milk, ½ cup diced pineapple, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup whipped cream, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ¼ teaspoon lemon extract.

Mix milk and rice. Cook 40 minutes in double boiler. Stir frequently with fork. Cool. Add rest of ingredients. Chill several hours, serve in glass cups.

BOARDWALK SALAD SANDWICH

Into match-like strips slice ¼ pound each of boiled ham, boiled tongue, bologna, veal loaf. Add slices of pimento, green pepper, onion and sour pickles. Mix all together and add sufficient highly seasoned mayonnaise to blend nicely. A little vinegar may be required as the dressing must be a bit tart. Spread between slices of fresh white or rye bread.

Household Hints

A hot knife will slice bacon thin.

Keep bits of leftover butter in a jelly tumbler.

Don't you have a cleaner feeling about bread that comes wrapped in oiled paper?

Dry lettuce with paper toweling if it must be used following washing. Lettuce should always be dry and crisp or it will mean a messy, watery salad.

If the icing for the cake starts to harden before you have finished spreading, set the bowl or pan in a large pan of hot water until you are through.

BODY-BUILDING FOODS

When the youngster comes home from school "terribly hungry," don't fill that little growing body with sweets and riches. Let him have a glass of milk or a piece of bread and butter. If he is really hungry this will taste mighty good and continue the building process as well.

EXTRA TABLE SPACE

In the small kitchenette there is nothing so enjoyed as the shelf with hinges, which may be raised

and used as a work table, yet at other times reposes demurely flat against the wall under the window.

AFTER MEALS

Give a piece of candy to the youngster immediately following a meal, never in between times. It takes very little to spoil a child's appetite and a piece of candy at the wrong time is very apt to do the trick.

HEALTHFUL RAW FOODS

Some fresh raw foods should be eaten daily for health's sake. This ruling can be covered readily by any sort of fruit, and then there is always coleslaw and lettuce to fall back on. Fresh milk is also in this health-giving category.

A CHECK-UP BY THE HOUSEWIFE

The careful housewife has a set of kitchen scales weighing up to twenty-five pounds. She weighs her food from time to time and keeps an eye open to see that she gets correct weight. The scales are of particular value if a great deal of the ordering is done by telephone.

WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY?

Many times it is wise to mend an article of clothing before laundering in order to prevent further tears in the washing process. This is also true when the article to be patched would become very much mussed if patched after laundering. Think it over when sorting your clothes and decide the wise thing to do.

BUTTER FOR SANDWICHES

The butter for sandwiches may be softened easily by thoroughly heating an earthen bowl and turning it over the dish of butter. It will soften the butter throughout and make it the right consistency for spreading.

Activities of Women

Princess Maria, daughter of Italy's monarchs, who recently celebrated her nineteenth birthday, dances, swims and skis. She is fond of music.

The Business and Professional Women's club of Atlantic City, N. J., recently went on record as favoring pari-mutuel betting on dog races at the seashore resort and a constitutional amendment permitting it throughout the state.

Taming a wild rabbit is the accomplishment of Miss Juliet Kindler, 17, of Lancaster, Ohio. The pet obeys every word his mistress says. When told to love her the rabbit cuddles his head under her chin, when told to kiss her he proceeds to do it forthwith in the proper manner.

Mrs. Lelia Morris of McConnelsville, O., who has been blind for years, has written 1,500 hymns, many of which are being used in the churches today.

Mrs. Jane Talbot Thorpe of Dover, N. J., recently celebrated the 107th anniversary of her birth. She is deeply religious and hopes to live many more years.

Mrs. Henry Howard of Newport, R. I., founder of the American Merchant Marine Library association, which collects and distributes books to ships, lightships and lighthouses, has kept in direct touch with more than 400 ports during her seventeen years of activity.

Dr. Maria Munk, first woman lawyer in Berlin and president of the German Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is now in the United States to complete her studies of American jurisprudence.

The Mohammedan Women's league of Beirut, Syria, is designed to help in the education and emancipation of women of the Islamic world. Its members advocate the removal of the veil, or, rather, a return to the semicovering of the face.

Mrs. Effie Myers of Victor, Colo., is said to be the only woman operating her own diggings in the famous Cripple Creek mining district. She puts in seventy hours a week on a mine dump she has leased, besides doing her own housework.

Practically every form of employment is open to women in the service of the United States government. Among the usual occupations in which women have achieved success are listed dairy farming, ceramics, industrial photography, map making, taxidermy, bridal counseling, export managing, contract bridge teaching, refereeing in bankruptcy, lobbying and sea-diving to recover valuable cargoes.

Think!

It's a little thing to do, just to think,
Anyone, no matter who, ought to think.
Take a little time each day
From the moments thrown away,
Spare it from your work or play—Stop and think.
You will find that men who fail, do not think,
Half the trouble that we see,
Trouble brewed for you and me,
Probably would not be, if we'd think.
Shall, we then, consider this? Shall we think?
Shall we journey, hit or miss? Or shall we think?
Let's not go along by guess,
But rather to ourselves confess
It would help us more or less—IF WE'D THINK!!!

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Advance Fashion Hints for Spring

ENGLISH manufacturers are now putting on the market several types of crease-resisting linen for spring wear.

For combinations in plain dress linens look for brilliant colors, among these being pastels with pink and turquoise.

The new coats for Spring show a tendency to wrap a ribbon scarf at the neckline.

In Spring woolens for suits and coats, checks seem to be in the lead.

For early Spring suits, the three-quarter jacket flared below the waist, and the shorter boxy jacket, are to be shown.

Costume trade representatives just arriving in New York with sample lines of Spring and early Summer styles show one-piece dresses styled to simulate two-piece short jacket suit for day-time and sportswear.

Leghorn hats, it is reported, are to stage a comeback—flowers and ribbon trims. This, of course, for Summer wear.

Costumes for informal daytime use will be shorter.

History, it is claimed, is being made in fashion circles with Navy wool Spring suits and street frocks trimmed with fine Navy lace edging, being offered by one of the leading couturiers of Paris.

Mrs. Tiggs: I wonder what will be the popular style in hats this winter?

Mr. Tiggs: My dear, women's hats will be divided into two styles, as usual—the style you don't like, and the style I can't afford.

Girl Scout Notes

AT THE Junior High School on the evening of December 15, the Girl Scouts of this vicinity turned out in large numbers to attend what they called "A Christmas Shower." Each girl brought a cash contribution, one girl from each troop gave a selection during the entertainment, and the games were in charge of the "Nightingales." The proceeds are to go toward furnishing the Scout dining room at New Fork Lake. A dainty lunch wound up the evening event.

The evening of December 21, the "Young Wyoming" troop girls sang carols at the Community Christmas tree. They were coached in their songs by Mrs. Doyle Medus.

The Nyodas held their Christmas party on December 17. Each girl was granted the privilege of bringing a "boy friend." The decoration of the hall was in charge of the Vega patrol, the music was looked after by Mrs. Angus Hatt, her daughter, Hola, took care of the refreshments, while Miss Mary Drebick had games and dancing under her jurisdiction. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

Tuesday afternoon, December 18, the "Young Wyomings" put on their Christmas doings and an investiture service at which time eleven new "tenderfeet" gave their promises and received their new Scout gowns and pins. They were ably assisted in their work by the following patrol leaders and troop officers: Mary Sulenta, Elizabeth Chokie, Margaret Katana, Elsie Vehar, Mary Katana and Sophie Pryich. The names of those invested are Linda Sulenta, Annie Lightner, Ruby Coig, Mary and Zora Kruljac, Frances and Julia Pevic, Mary and Agnes Fabiny, Maudine Jones and Nita Shambeau. The mothers of many of the girls were interested spectators of the pleasing event.

As mentioned in recent issues of our Magazine, Girl Scouting has been steadily moving ahead despite the depression. At a recent meeting of their Council, the report of Regional Director, Miss Olga Carlson (Ogden, Utah) was submitted. It will be recalled Miss Carlson paid a visit to Rock Springs in November, upon which occasion a course in leader's training was conducted, Scout Executives of the various mining districts hereabouts being in attendance.

The organization of additional troops is now under way, and it is expected the first of the year will see several new ones at work.

At the same time, the younger girls are being brought into a group to be known as "Brownies," and several ladies of the district, trained and experienced in Scout work, have enthusiastically entered into plans to put the thing across, and 1935 looms up in a large way with the senior and junior branches of Girl Scouting.

"Mother, may I got out to swim?"
"Yes, but watch your behavior.
Stay away from the camera men,
Or you'll land in the rotogravure."

Dentist (just off for a round of golf, to assistant): "If anyone should inquire, Miss Brown, I'm away on business. I have eighteen cavities to fill this afternoon."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Figure Fun

Ask one of your friends to follow your directions in doing secretly a problem in multiplication, then you give him the answer immediately.

Tell him to write down the numbers 1 to 9, leaving out figure 8.

When he has done so tell him to point out the number which he thinks is written the worst. Suppose he says it is the figure 7.

You then turn quickly away and write down nine sevens on a piece of paper and fold it so that your friend cannot see it.

Now request your chum to multiply the row of figures by the number which he selected—in this case 7. When he has done so, tell him to multiply the answer by nine. The total will be 777777777, the sum you wrote down on the piece of paper, and which you now show him.

This puzzle can be worked with any number from 1 to 9, omitting 8.

Magic With a String

Tie a piece of string to the handle of a teacup and ask one of your friends to hold the free end of the string. Then give him a pair of scissors and tell him to sever the string without letting the teacup fall to the floor.

When your friend says it cannot be done. you show him the secret of the trick by making a loop in the middle of the string and tying the loop with a knot. Then cut the loop and the teacup will remain suspended.

School Days

The school does many things for the child. More and more is the school expected to take on new responsibilities, and many parents appear to be only too ready to unload on the school the entire responsibility for the care and training of their children.

It is impossible for the school to take the place of the home. The best results are secured when parents and teachers work together, each doing their part and trying to help the others through an understanding of the difficulties of each. Bickerings and criticisms get nowhere, and the child is apt to take advantage of them to escape from his duties both at home and in school.

Every school owes its children protection against disease while they are in school. Parents should take their part in this effort to keep their children well. They can begin by having their children vaccinated against smallpox and immunized against diphtheria before they send them to school.

Any child who appears to be unwell or who shows symptoms which arouse suspicion of a communicable disease is sent home from school. This is not only in the interests of the child who should be in bed, but is also for the protection of the other children to whom he might spread disease if he is coming down with one of the communicable diseases.

The school can only do its own part, and if the communicable diseases are to be kept out of school, then parents must see to it that when their child is coughing or sneezing, when he does not eat, or when he has a sore throat or a rash. he is not sent to school. Bed is the place for the child who is unwell. If he is going to be ill. he is much less likely to suffer as severely from his illness if it develops when he is at rest in bed.

Most schools provide for the medical examination of their children at regular intervals. It is the responsibility of the parents to give prompt attention to the correction of any defects which may be found. Poor eyesight, diseased tonsils, enlarged adenoids, poor hearing, and decayed teeth are conditions which definitely handicap the child in his school work, predispose him to serious complications if he becomes ill and often cause heart disease or other similar conditions in later life. Give your children a chance for good health by working with the school in its efforts to improve the health of the children.

Children's Pockets

The wise mother makes the pocket on the child's dress more or less of a decoration rather than for use, even to the extent of false pockets. So many things go into these pockets and so often they are torn when the dress is otherwise perfectly good that most mothers have found a real pocket more of a loss than anything else.

The Child's Library

An inexpensive bookcase is a necessary touch for the child's bedroom or playroom. It will interest him in reading and in the care of books. Insist upon his returning the books to their proper places after having been reading and you have also instilled orderliness in him.

The highest spot on which human beings live all the year is the village of Gartok in Tibet (14,518 feet). The highest navigable lake is Titicaca in

Peru (12,466 feet). The highest cities are La Paz (11,800 feet) and Quito (9,343 feet) in South America. The cloister of the Saint Bernard Pass in Switzerland is the highest spot in Europe where people live all the year 'round, (8,111 feet). Finally there is the Dead Sea in Palestine, which is 1,290 feet below sea level.

"There is a happy land, far, far away," echoed through the schoolroom, as the children gave an exhibition of their vocal powers.

"Very good!" remarked the teacher, when they had finished. "Now, can any boy tell me where the happy land is?"

This was a puzzler, and one that none of the children seemed eager to answer. At last one small hand shot up.

"Now, children, listen to what this clever little boy has to say," said the teacher. "Well, laddie, and where is the happy land?"

"Please, teacher, far, far away."

A four-year-old country lad was attending a harvest festival for the first time. He was sitting near the pulpit watching very intently the grapes which hung around.

When the collection plate was passed around at the close of the service his mother gave him a penny to put in. He looked innocently into the sidesman's face and said: "Grapes, please"!

The teacher had defined a collision as two things coming together at an unexpected time.

"Now, Willie," said teacher, "give me an example of a collision."

"Twins," answered Willie.

A boy in a Kansas school, asked for a composition on slang, wrote: "I'll bet if I don't quit using slang, you'll sock me on the noodle."

The teacher read it. "One more crack like that," he exploded, "and it's the skids for you."

Annie: "Come in and see our new baby."

Teacher: "Thank you, but I will wait until your mother is better."

Annie: "You needn't be afraid, teacher; it isn't catching."

Boy Scout Activities

Scouts' Religion Held as Main Asset

Four hundred Boy Scout officers met in New York City on Saturday, December 15 last. Dr. Ray O. Wyland of the National Council, made the statement that the chief influence behind the marvelous achievements of the Boy Scout movement was religion, and that all churches are now supporting the movement.

A recent survey of about forty educational institutions disclosed that among cadets at West Point 66 per cent had Scout training and at the Naval Academy 65 per cent. Among the Rhodes scholars who left last June for Oxford University, 72 per cent were former Scouts.

Dr. Wyland also said 68 per cent of the football captains in the areas studied had been Scouts and in forty high schools 73 per cent of the student officers had been Scouts. The intelligence quotient of Boy Scouts was found to be five points higher than non-Scouts.

Bench Presented to Dan Beard

At Suffern, New York, on December 8 last, in the presence of a number of Scout officials and others, there was presented to Daniel C. Beard, National Commissioner of the organization, a reproduction of a bench found at the birthplace of Daniel Boone, the gift being turned over to Mr. Beard by Scoutmaster A. E. Trexler and Commissioner H. E. Wright on behalf of Troop 101 of Wanamaker, Pennsylvania.

Nineteen thirty-four was the bicentennial year of Boone's birth and the offering was only one of a series of special events sponsored by the Daniel Boone Memorial.

The bench will remain on the lawn of Mr. Beard's estate at Suffern.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Jack Koski is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. John Kaminski and son, Joe, have returned from a visit with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Pete Bercich, Sr., is recovering from injuries received when he was struck by a car.

Matt Wilde, Jr., is recuperating from an appendectomy recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas H. Smith has returned from a visit with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. George Ward entertained the Jolly Time Club at her home on West Flat.

Mrs. Theodore Putnam and son, of McCook, Nebraska, is visiting here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell.

Mrs. Edward Walsh entertained at a party in honor of her daughter, Gladys Mae's, fifth birthday.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a short visit in Salt Lake City, Utah.

James McMurtrie was called here from California by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Thomas McMurtrie.

Clarence Johnson and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited at the John Soltis home in Superior.

Mrs. William H. Buchanan entertained the Baptist Prayer group at her home on Thomas Street.

Angus Hatt is confined to his home with an attack of la grippe.

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Keith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., was injured when he was struck by a car on the street near his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Mihanovich are the proud parents of a baby son born Saturday, December 1.

Reliance

The community extends its sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zeiher and family in the sudden death of their son, Albert.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mason is quite ill at her home here and at this writing her condition is still unchanged.

Mrs. C. Clark, of Pinedale, Wyoming, is visiting at the John Easton home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Harrigan are the proud owners of a new Chevrolet.

Mrs. James Kelley was hostess to the Lucky Thirteen Contract Bridge Club December 7.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of Cokeville, has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson, here.

Shirley Fay Meeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks, has been quite ill at their home.

Mrs. K. Elice is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda and son, of Rock Springs, visited at the A. L. Zeiher home several times during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell and family, of Dines, visited recently at the A. Bevola home.

Miss Margaret Kelley, of Rock Springs, spent several days with her mother, Mrs. H. M. Kelley, before leaving for Basin, Wyoming, where she will nurse for the next two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Portwood had as their guests Thanksgiving Day Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers. Mr. William Fuller, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rafferty and sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgenson and family and Harry Buckles, of Boulder, spent Thanksgiving at the H. E. Buckles'.

Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter returned to their home here after having spent several months in Chariton, Iowa, with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zelenka are the proud parents of a baby son.

The condition of Mrs. William Robertson is slowly improving, friends will be glad to know.

Superior

Miss Doris Robinson, of Rawlins, visited recently at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mrs. Alice Kleindienst has just returned home after spending the summer with her parents in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Yedinak, of Hass, Washington, are visiting in Superior for a short time.

Mrs. Mary Nesbit, of Salt Lake City, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolrich, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Davis visited in Colorado Springs, Colorado, recently.

Mrs. A. G. Hood and son, Graham, spent Thanksgiving Day in Denver, with Mrs. Hood's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jiacoletti spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Kemmerer.

Mrs. Joe Abram returned home recently from Ogden where she received surgical and medical treatment.

Mrs. Fred Kenney and children have just returned home after a three months' visit in California.

Mr. Richard Robinson left recently to join his family in Arizona.

J. A. Haueter is driving a new Chevrolet.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Scott and Dorothy bave moved to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Albert Pelligrini, who is teaching in Daniel, spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Superior.

The American Legion Auxiliary members gave a box social in the Club House, Saturday evening, December 8. All in attendance report a delightful time.

Miss Florence Gates returned to Laramie, Sunday, December 2, after spending Thanksgiving in Superior.

Winton

Miss Sylvia Mann, Glenroy Wallace and Tommy Dodds, students at the University of Wyoming, spent Thanksgiving with their parents here.

The Altar Society gave a very successful card party during the month, with a large crowd attending. Prizes in Bridge were won by Mrs. Davidson and Urban Toucher, and at Five Hundred by Mrs. Jack Hogan and Charles French. Sr. Following the cards a chicken supper was served.

Mrs. H. Tassart was taken to the Rock Springs Hospital suffering from heart trouble, and at this writing she is progressing nicely.

The Monthly Safety Meeting held at Winton was well attended. Moving pictures and dancing were enjoyed following the meeting.

Mrs. Thomas Foster. Mr. Tom Seivert and Mr. Louis Rudelich all had their tonsils removed during the month.

Mrs. Arthur Gene Anselmi and daughter, of Price, Utah, have been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge Burress, here.

Miss Alice Radford, who has been taking a course in beauty culture in Denver, is spending a short vacation with her parents here.

The community extends sincere sympathy to Mr. Joe Pirnar and children in the death of Mrs. Pirnar, which occurred so suddenly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, of Los Angeles, spent a week end visiting at the home of their son, Mr. LeRoy Jones and family.

Miss Mildred Lee and Miss Lois Brashear, teachers in the schools here, visited with friends and relatives in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Hutton have moved to Winton from Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Sympathy of the Community is extended to the Ernest Besso family in the death of Mrs. Besso's father, who died in Oklahoma. Mrs. Besso attended the funeral there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Henry are the proud parents of a baby daughter born December 1, 1934.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Sprowell are the proud parents of a baby son born at their home.

Hanna

Mrs. Houston. of Greeley, Colorado, visited here for a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright.

The minstrel show given by the Moose Lodge was enjoyed by a large attendance, as was also the dance which followed.

Mrs. Ben Calamer, nee Siama Leino, who was a recent bride, was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts at a miscellaneous shower given in her honor at the Community Hall. The shower was given by the Misses Elma Williams, Mamie Leino, Suoma Tammela, and Mrs. Fosdick and Mrs. Ingermanson.

A farewell handkerchief shower was given for Mrs. J. V. McClelland by tbe 500 Club at the Community Hall on Wednesday, December 5.

Mr. and Mrs. McClelland were entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones on December 3, and at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Williamson on December 4.

Mrs. Edward While entertained at a bridge foursome at her home in honor of Mrs. McClelland on Tuesday evening, December 4. Her guests were Mrs. Frank Amoss, Mrs. Henry Jones and the honor guest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McClelland left for Superior where they will reside permanently. Their many friends in Hanna are sorry to lose them from their midst.

Miss Charlotte Fearn Ainsworth entertained the Treble Clef Club at her home on December 8th when a musical program was presented, sponsored by Mrs. T. G. Meredith.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church held their annual bazaar at the Community Hall on December 8.

Miss Amelia Leino is spending her vacation here with her father, Mr. John Leino.

The school presented a carnival at the Gymnasium on Saturday, December 15. A good time enjoyed by all.

Miss Anna Annala, who is teaching at Linwood, Utah, spent a recent week end here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Annala.

Announcements were received of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Crawford to Mr. Sidney M. Denton, of Denver, on November 24, in Denver, Colorado. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford of Hanna. She is a graduate of the Nurses' Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver.

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Rock Springs, Wyoming

"THOSE OLD NEIGHBORS OF YOURS"

The Office Broom

Thomas H. Butler, Mine Superintendent, Rock Springs, recently had a birthday, and his amiable wife put on a dinner party to which his sons and daughters and others were invited, among the outsiders partaking of the feast being Mr. David West, of Laramie, an old friend of pioneer days.

"Tom" was born in Carbon County, this State, on November 27, 1870, and started to work for the Coal Department as Trapper Boy at Carbon Mine in 1881. He is still "going strong" and his years sit lightly upon his shoulders.

Not long since, a local undertaker alighted from his limousine and rang the bell at the residence of one of our officials in Wardell Court. At the appearance of the lady of the house, the L. U. introduced himself and announced "that he had come to take her to the funeral of her husband." Somewhat disconcerted, she advised the caller "that her husband departed from home that morning at seven-thirty, and he was alive and well then." After inquiring the name of the tenant, the mortician apologized and admitted he evidently had made an error in obtaining the address, as he backed away with a rather sheepish look on his countenance.

A new boy scout made his appearance in Rock Springs in December. P. C. Bunning (Chris), the mayor who pulled Rock Springs out of the mud, providing sewerage, paving, and an exquisite park, came back from the Soda Springs, Idaho clinic, looking like—say, twenty-one, with a zipper-fastened reefer, the watch, given him by admiring friends when he went out of office, in a front pocket. Chris really looked like the captain of a Boy Scout troop. Gossip has it that when nomination time rolls around again, the Hon. P. C. Bunning will be called back to the colors on a coalition ticket.

Major Frank V. Hicks of Superior and Colonel E. C. Way of Tono indulged in a mysterious midnight ride from Centralia to Seattle early in December. Leaving Centralia at sunset, they made the round trip, 182 miles, in short order. What the particular situation that demanded a night drive through rain and fog was, was not disclosed. Some kind of a New Deal, we suppose.

Mr. Pryde tells another Scotch story. A Scotch landlord told his tenant that he "would be compelled to raise his rent." The tenant replied by saying, "I'm veery much obleeged to you, landlord, I was baving muckle trouble in raising it m'self."

ANGELO SEEKS NATURALIZATION PAPERS

Once or twice each year, the foreign born, after acquiring sufficient information about our country, its customs, laws, etc., and having been bona-fide residents the requisite length of time, seeking naturalization, are required to appear before the District Court at Green River with some responsible person who has known them rather intimately to vouch for their integrity, character, etc.

One of our employes was in the last batch to present itself at the County Seat, and the dialogue below ensued during his interrogation:

Your name?—"Angelo.————"

Age?—"45."

Nativity?—"Italian."

How long in this country?—"Seven years."

What occupation—"Warehouseman."

Married?—"Yes."

Children?—(Hesitatingly) "Five and one 'bambino', maybe more, I no 'member."

Give their names, ages, sex.—This was a stickler, but it finally developed there were seven children in his family, after the names had been listed.

Where born?—"Where born—some here, some there, some other places. I no 'member."

Do you know how this country is governed?—"No, sir!"

Who is its President?—"Mr. Rosavelt."

How did he attain that position?—"He was elected."

Could you be President, Angelo?—"No—I too busy—no have time."

The jury box was located upon his right, and it was pointed out to him.

Angelo, do you know what that is?—"A chair."

What is it for?—"Sit down in."

Have you ever previously been in Court?—"Oh, yes. Police Court, making moonshine."

Were you found guilty and sentenced, or what was the outcome of the case?—"Dee-smissed, no' guilty."

Can you read and write?—"Some."

After further questioning, it was brought out that he had attended night school for a short period, but that he was not a very fluent reader, and that his pay-checks and other documents were usually signed "X" in the presence of a witness. Upon being questioned as to why he did not sign his name instead of making his mark, Angelo explained, "Me too nervous—no write very good lately."

He must attend another winter's session of Night School, the Judge ruled, in order that he may absorb a more extended experience with our affairs.

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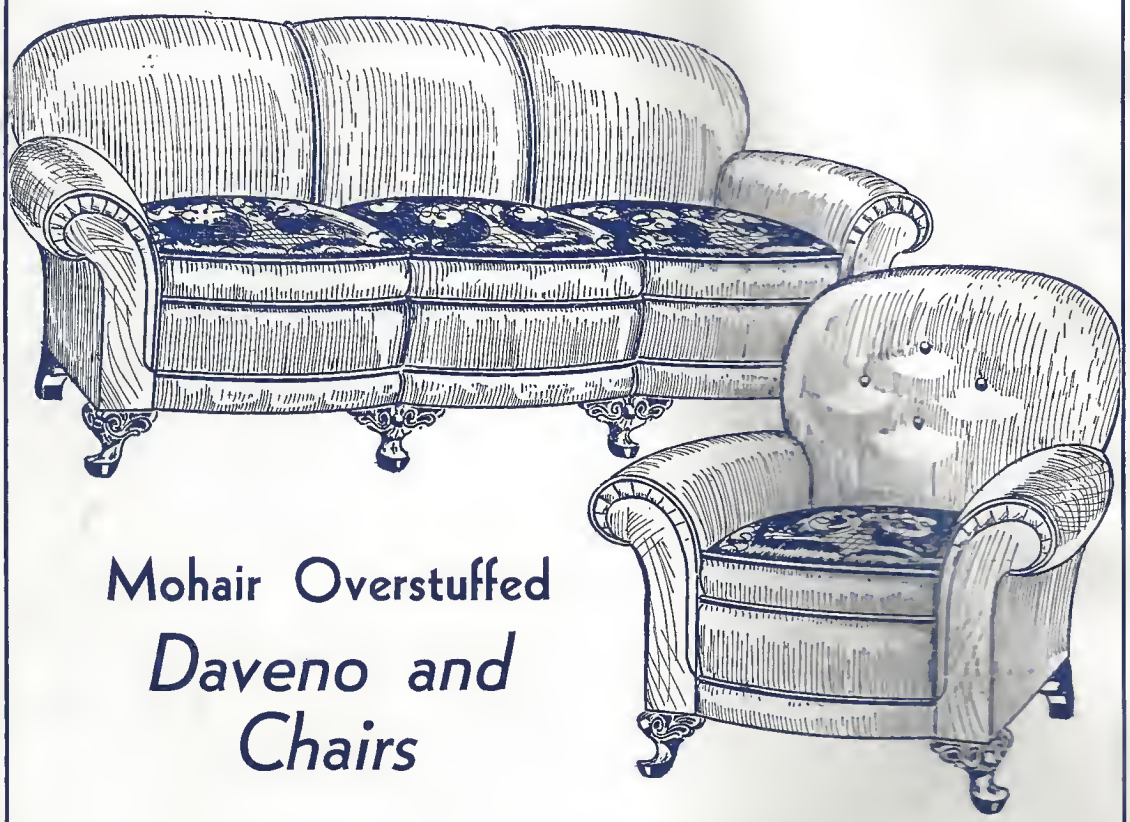

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